

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



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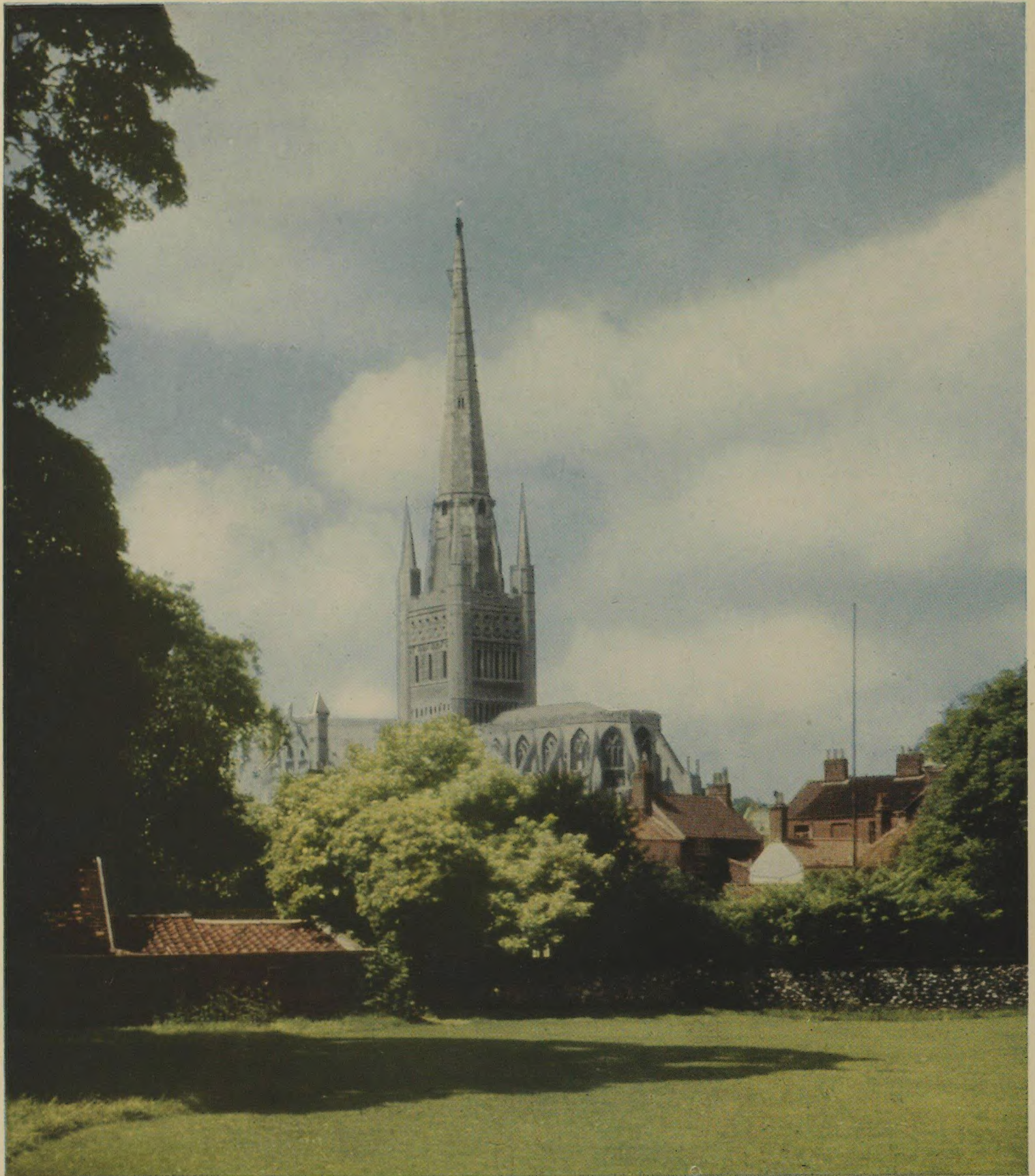
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A Kodachrome photograph

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It is not surprising that the Norwich Union Insurance Societies, founded over 150 years ago by men with broad vision and a keen sense of the community's needs, should adopt Norwich Cathedral as their 'trademark'. Today it is recognised throughout the world as a symbol of all that is best in insurance.



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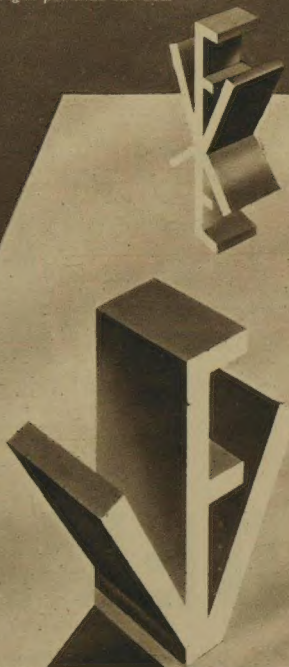
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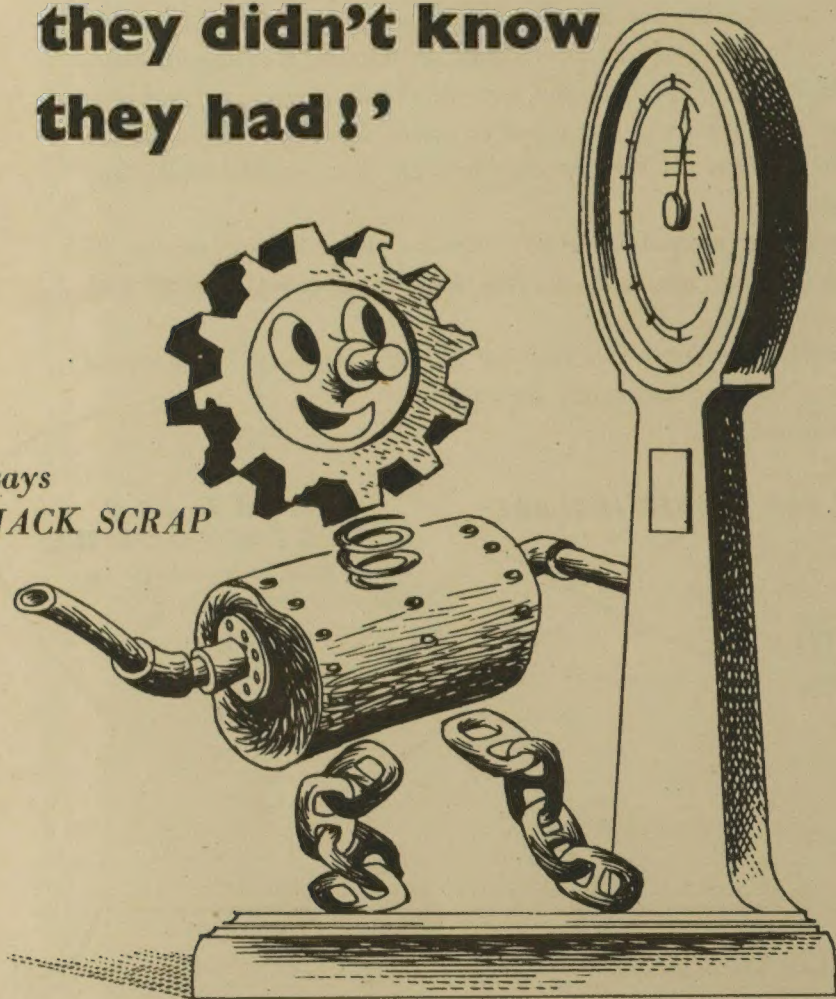
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of me....**

**they didn't know
they had!'**

says
JACK SCRAP



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See what you can find. If we don't turn our scrap into steel we shan't get the steel our industries need.

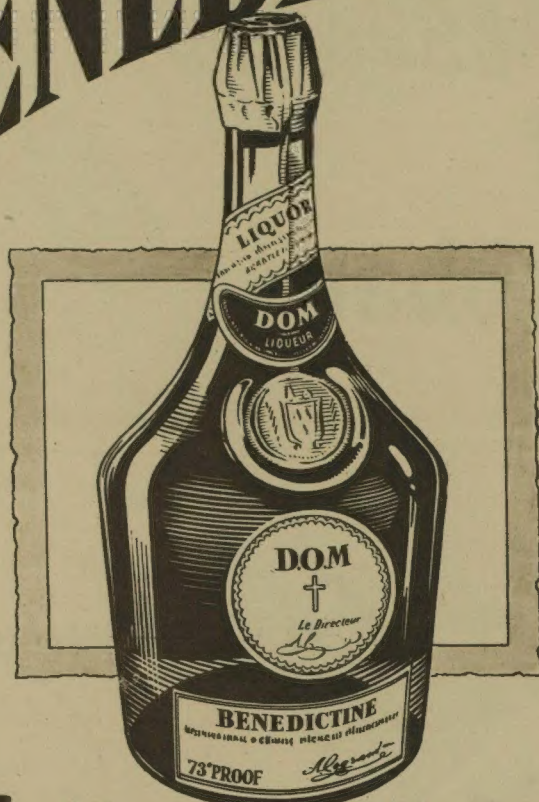
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Scrap Merchants will help with dismantling and collection.

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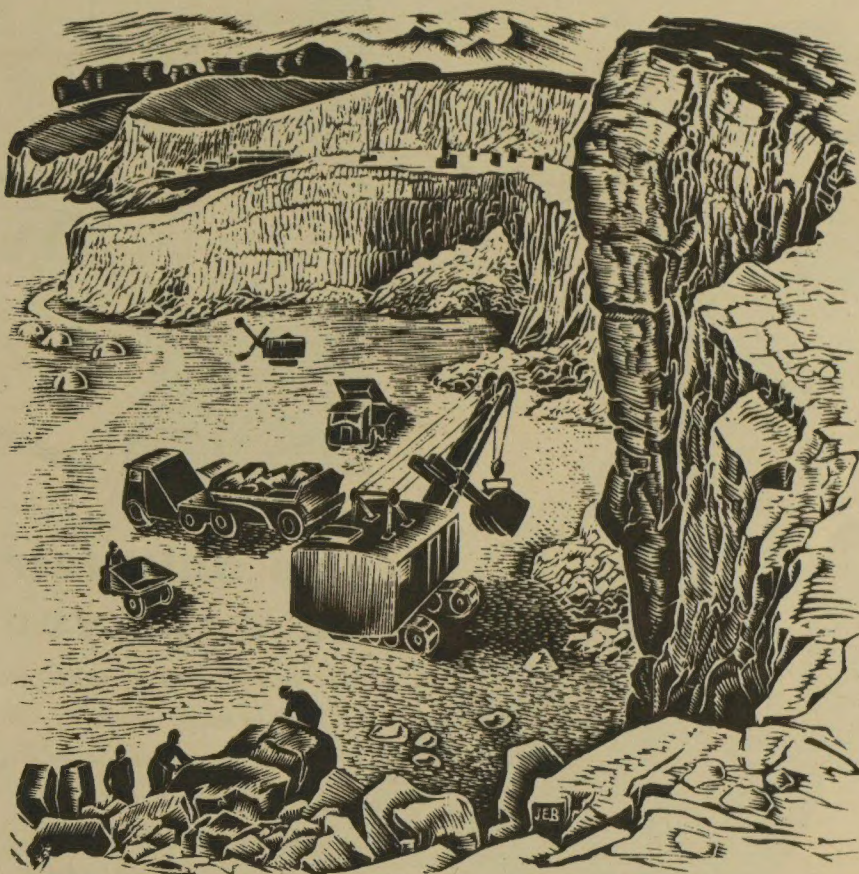


"Look who's here!"

SANDEMAN

PORT and SHERRY

"You'll like it"



CALCIUM

NEXT to coal, the most important mineral mined in Britain today is limestone. Like chalk and marble, limestone is a form of calcium carbonate. Calcium itself, though not found naturally in the metallic state, occurs widely in the form of its compounds. Alabaster, anhydrite, gypsum, dolomite and fluorspar all contain calcium. In the human body, a deficiency of calcium sometimes causes rickets. Calcium metal is made commercially by passing an electric current through fused calcium salts, or by reducing lime with aluminium. The metal itself is not much used,

but limestone, and the lime made by burning it in kilns, are vitally important.

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calcium hydroxide—is one of the chemicals used in tanneries to strip the hair from hides. The farmer uses lime to control the acidity of his land.

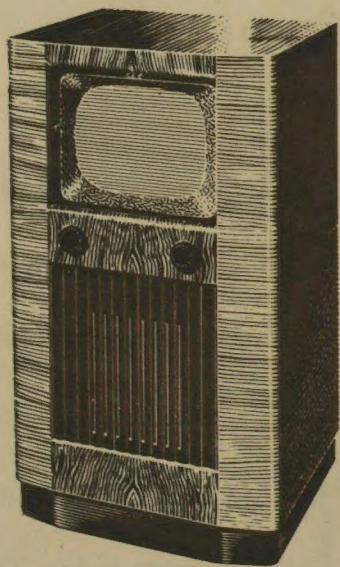


That's
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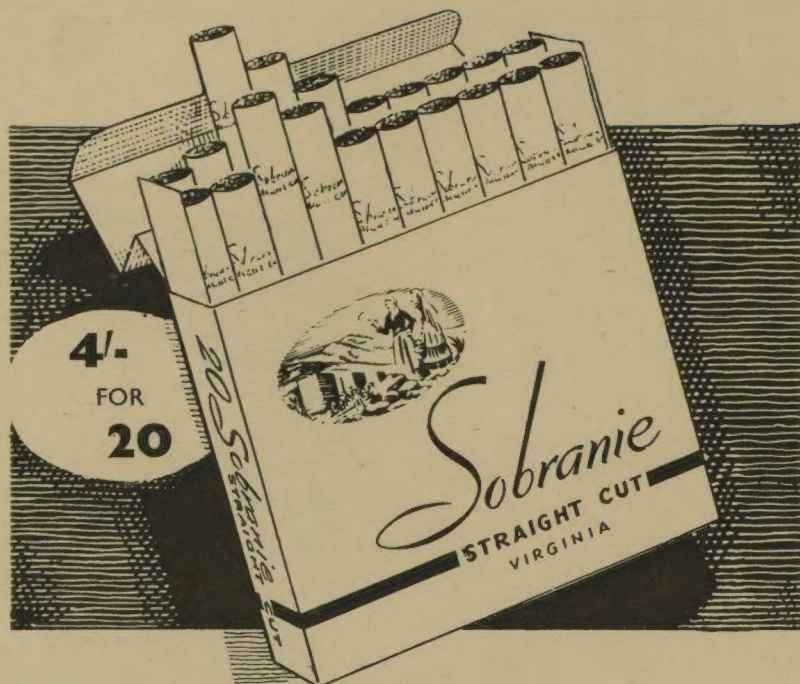
...you can depend on it

Remembering that the important part of any receiver is the *inside*, it is easy to see why G.E.C. is radio and television at its finest and most dependable. Behind G.E.C. is a tradition of unsurpassed technical excellence, and this is clearly demonstrated in this handsome 12" television console, the BT4542, which your approved G.E.C. dealer will gladly show you.
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... that the new Sobranie 'Straight Cut Virginia' will make you a confirmed smoker for life. There'll be no turning back — its smooth smoking, its inimitable flavour will captivate you. Here is Sobranie's age-old tradition happily wedded to the Virginia vogue of today.

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*The
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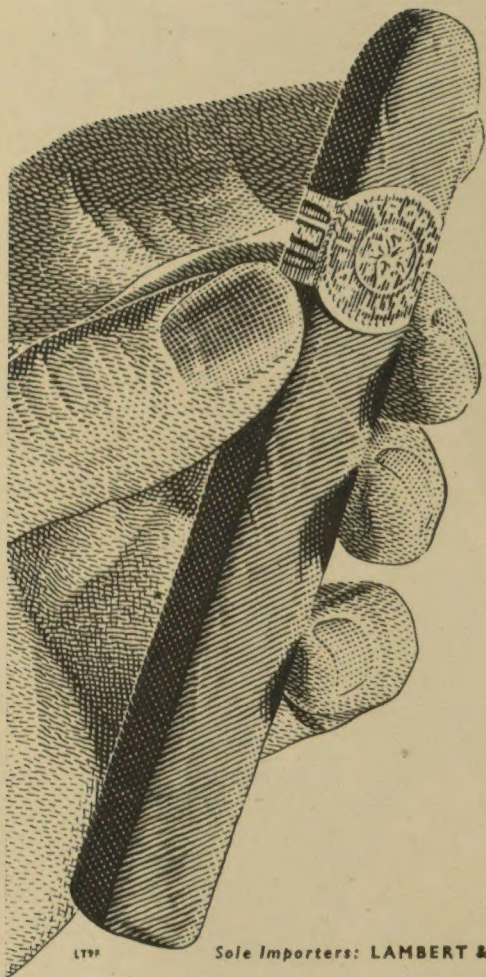


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P.S. If you are not sure what he wants—buy him a FARLOW GIFT VOUCHER. They can be used to buy any article in our catalogue.

P.P.S. Have you seen our CHRISTMAS CARDS—drawn by famous "Tatler" cartoonists?

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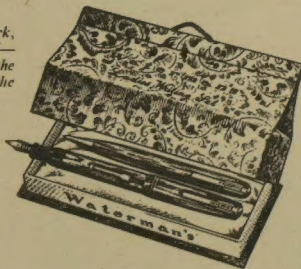
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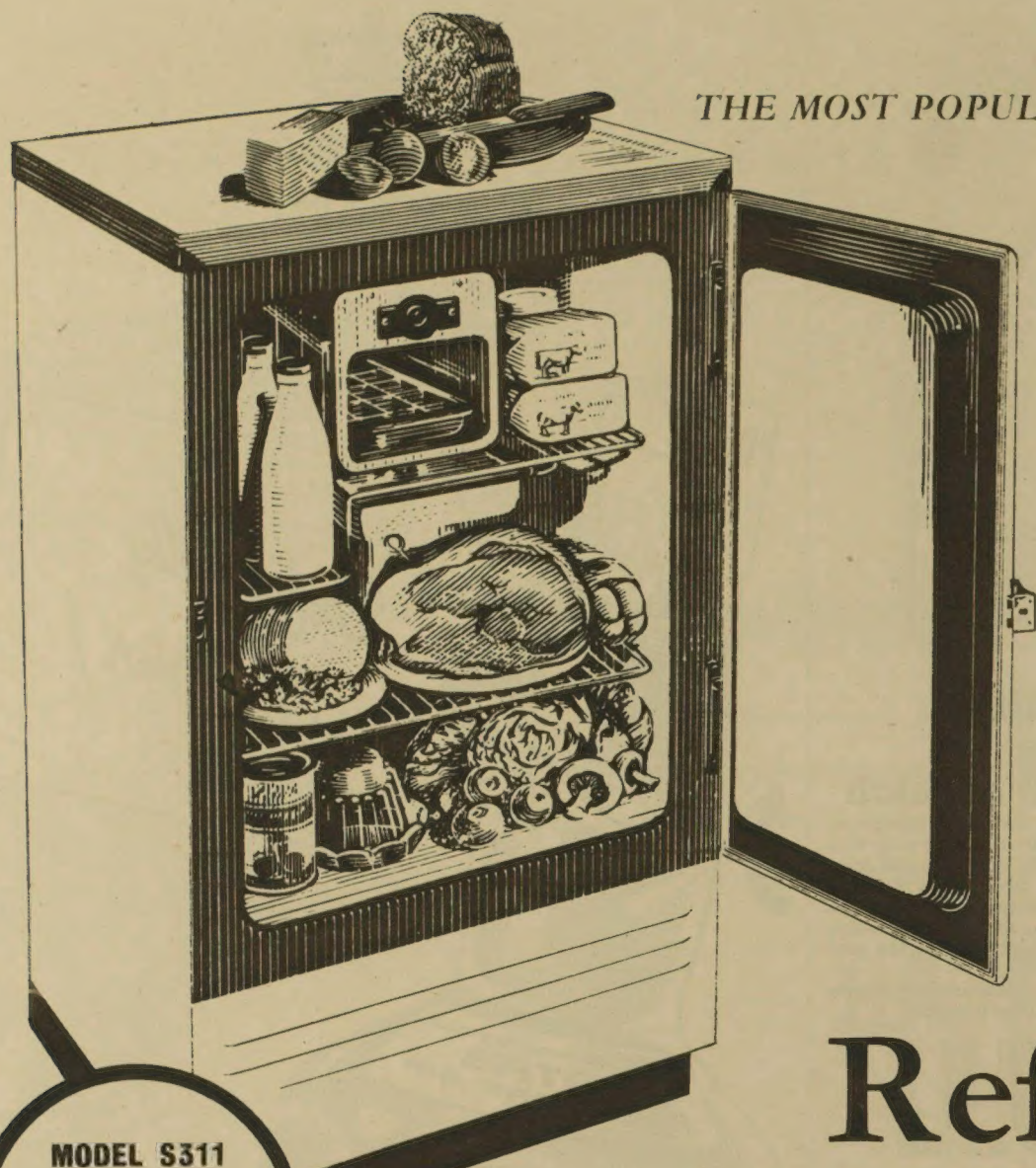
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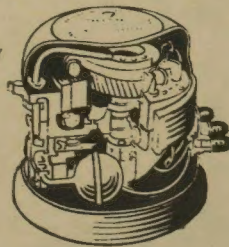
TABLE TOP SAVES SPACE



There's over 6 sq. ft. of shelf area in the S311 refrigerator *and* it gives you a flat table top to save still more precious kitchen space. Yet it takes up little room—height 36", width 21 $\frac{3}{8}$ ", depth 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ ".

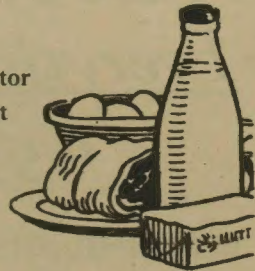
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The Prestcold hermetically sealed unit is a marvel of quiet efficiency—and it is *guaranteed* for the first five years of its long life. It uses so little electricity you hardly notice it!



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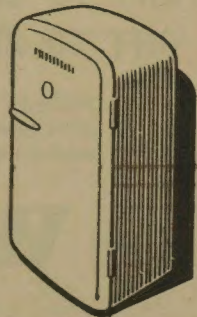
The S311 is a refrigerator you'll be proud of—neat and compact yet really roomy. And how it keeps good food good—for you!



PRESTCOLD
S311 TABLE TOP REFRIGERATOR



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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1951.



THE REAPPEARANCE OF THE "ABOMINABLE SNOWMAN": A FOOTPRINT 12½ INS. LONG, ONE OF A SERIES FOUND BY MEMBERS OF THE RECENT MOUNT EVEREST EXPLORATORY EXPEDITION IN THE BASIN OF THE MENLUNG TSU.

The controversy over the footprints of the "Abominable Snowman," a legendary monster haunting the slopes of Mount Everest, has been revived by the publication of photographs of mysterious tracks taken by Mr. Eric Shipton during the recent exploratory Mount Everest expedition. The footprints photographed by the

late Mr. Frank Smythe in 1937 were generally believed to be those of a bear, while those seen by Mr. Shipton are said to be the prints of a langur. Plaster-casts of the footprints of these animals were made at the London Zoo on December 8 and photographs of the impressions are reproduced on pages 974-975.

Photograph by Mr. Eric Shipton, reproduced by arrangement with "The Times."

MONKEY OR BEAR? THE "ABOMINABLE SNOWMAN'S" FOOTPRINTS



FOR COMPARISON WITH THE "ABOMINABLE SNOWMAN'S" FOOTPRINT: THE IMPRINT OF A SMALL BLACK BEAR'S RIGHT HIND-FOOT SUPERIMPOSED ON THAT OF THE FORE-FOOT.



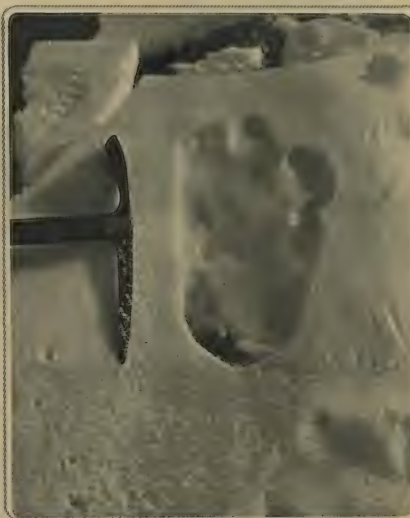
A LARGE MONKEY WHICH RANGES INTO THE HIMALAYAN AND HAS A BROAD HIND-FOOT MEASURING 9 INS. IN LENGTH: THE SNUB-NOSED MONKEY, *RHINOPIRITHECUS ROSSIIANUS*.

IN 1937 the late Mr. Frank Smythe returned from an expedition to the Mount Everest region with photographs of footprints (published in *The Illustrated London News* of November 13, 1937) which were claimed to be those of the legendary "Abominable Snowman," a monstrous man-like animal which haunts the mountain slopes. The footprints could not be readily identified by zoologists, but the late Mr. R. I. Pocock, of the British Museum (Natural History), after a careful examination, expressed the opinion that the tracks had been made by a brown bear, *Ursus arctos isabellinus*, a Himalayan species which is found above the snow-line. This identification gains support from a correspondent, who states that he was living in Tibet in 1924 when he received a report that a Migyo (Snowman) had been captured and could be seen at Shigatse, some miles away. He sent his assistant to view the beast, and he reported that the Migyo was a brown bear. On this page we reproduce photographs of the footprints of the "Abominable Snowman" taken by Mr. Eric Shipton on his recent exploratory expedition to Mount Everest. They appear to differ from the tracks photographed by

(Continued below)



THE TRACKS OF THE "ABOMINABLE SNOWMAN," WITH HUMAN FOOTPRINTS FOR COMPARISON: A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN DURING THE EXPLORATION OF THE BASIN OF THE MENGLING LSI WITH DR. WARD, WHO ACCOMPANIED MR. SHIPTON, ON THE 28-31.



FOR COMPARISON WITH THE IMPRESSIONS MADE BY A LANGUR AND A BEAR: THE "SNOWMAN'S" FOOTPRINT, 12½ INS. LONG, FOUND BY MR. ERIC SHIPTON.

(Continued.) Mr. Smythe in that his showed clear traces of five "toes," whereas the prints photographed by Mr. Shipton have three "toes" and a stubby "thumb." Mr. Shipton's photographs have also been examined by experts at the Natural History Museum, including Mr. T. C. S. Morrison-Scott, head of the Mammal Section, who states that the impression is consistent with the tracks of a langur, *Presbytis entellus achilles*, a large monkey found from 5000 to 12,000 ft. in the Himalayas. This monkey is brown, with a bare black face, and is about 5 ft. tall when standing on its hind-legs, while its hind-feet may be 8½ ins. in length. The langur's tracks register, that is to say, the impression of the hind-foot is superimposed on that of the fore-foot. It is suggested that the monkey, or monkeys, may have been traversing a ridge to visit a feeding-ground in another valley, and that the footprint illustrated was made by an old animal, as the imposition of the hind-foot is not perfect, thereby giving the print the appearance of having been made by a single large foot. The snub-nosed monkey, *Rhinopithecus roxellanae*, of South-West China, is another large

(Continued above)

COMPARED WITH IMPRESSIONS TAKEN FROM ZOO ANIMALS.

(Continued.) monkey which ranges into the Himalayas, and as its hind-foot measures 7½ ins. in length, it could easily have produced, with the fore-foot, the print seen by Mr. Shipton. There is one more piece of evidence. Mr. Shipton quotes a description of the "Abominable Snowman" given by a Sherpa porter, who claimed to have seen the legendary monster at a distance of 25 yards. "It was," the porter said, "half-man, half-beast, about 5 ft. 6 ins. tall, covered with reddish brown hair, but with a hairless face." However, this description could fit both the bear and the langur. With a view to obtaining further evidence, *The Illustrated London News* arranged to take impressions of footprints of a langur and a bear at the London Zoo, and permission was given by Dr. Harrison Mathews, the Scientific Director. Plaster casts of the impressions were taken at the same time by a British Museum (Natural History) team under Mr. A. G. Hayward for a special exhibit at the Museum, which includes a specimen of the langur, *Presbytis entellus achilles*. Impressions from the cast of the hind-feet were later superimposed on those of the fore-feet and photographed. For the experiment a Madras langur, *Semnopithecus prim*, an animal not much larger than a cat, was used, as there is not a specimen of the Himalayan langur in the Zoo, but even so, the hind-foot made an impression 6½ ins. long as compared with the 12½ in. footprint of the "Abominable Snowman." Owing to the obvious difficulties of persuading a large bear to walk on to a tray of damp sand, the bear chosen for the experiment was a two-year-old Himalayan black bear not quite as large as an Old English sheepdog. This small bear also made



FOR COMPARISON WITH THE IMPRESSION OF A BEAR'S FOOT: AN "ABOMINABLE SNOWMAN'S" FOOTPRINT PHOTOGRAPHED BY THE LATE MR. FRANK SMYTHE IN THE HIMALAYAS IN 1937. (From "The Illustrated London News" of November 13, 1937.)



FOR COMPARISON WITH THE 1937 RECORD OF THE "ABOMINABLE SNOWMAN'S" FOOTPRINT: AN IMPRESSION OF A SMALL BLACK BEAR'S RIGHT HIND-FOOT.



THE "SNOWMAN" IDENTIFIED? AN IMPRESSION OF A SMALL LANGUR'S LEFT HIND-FOOT SUPERIMPOSED ON THE FORE-FOOT, GIVING A TOTAL LENGTH OF 6½ INS.

(Continued.) a print, with the hind-foot superimposed on the fore-foot, of about 7 ins. and the impression was deeper than the monkey's. In this connection, Mr. G. S. Candale, Superintendent at the Zoo, when examining the photograph of the "Abominable Snowman's" footprint, said: "I don't understand how a langur could penetrate that crust of snow." He expressed the opinion that the tracks were made by a bear, and said that langurs are sociable animals and one would not expect to find a solitary individual migrating from one valley to another. The bear and langur prints are reproduced here and our readers may try to solve the problem for themselves. It should be remembered that a footprint in the snow is sometimes distorted or blurred by thawing or by the wind, while those taken at the Zoo were made in damp sand, a more resistant material. Is the "Abominable Snowman" a langur or a bear—or is it both? Mr. Eric Shipton's photographs by arrangement with "The Times." Other photographs specially taken for "The Illustrated London News" by Mr. Heave Parker.



A TRACK MADE BY A LANGUR BOUNCING ALONG AND PLACING ALL FOUR FEET TOGETHER, OR BY A BEAR? THE FOOTPRINTS OF THE "ABOMINABLE SNOWMAN" IN THE HIMALAYAN SNOWS, AS SEEN BY MEMBERS OF THE RECENT EXPEDITION.



By ARTHUR BRYANT.

MR. EDEN'S refreshing approach to the 'problem of international relationship seems to me a very wise one. It is possibly the wisest and most constructive made in global politics during the past generation. Alone among the activities so far of the new Government, it has struck the imagination of the country, for it is something that everyone can understand. And it has the great advantage that it is completely free from that unhappy spirit of mutual reproach and recrimination that has been the bane of politics in recent years and which has been translated during the past two decades, with such disastrous results, from the domestic to the foreign sphere, so that an international conference to-day resembles not so much a discussion between rational adult beings as a shouting-match between bear-garden leaders at an ill-regulated infants' school. The object sought at these almost appears to be not a practical understanding through which nations can adjust their inevitably divergent interests, but a competition between rival Boanerges, wearing national colours, as to which of them can emit the most strident volume of self-congratulation, priggishness and unrestrained abuse of others.

Mr. Eden will have none of all this. He speaks, and behaves, in the presence of his fellow-statesmen of other lands, as the representative of the unvoiced millions of ordinary men and women whose interest and desire, in our as in every other country, are to live in peace without becoming involved in destructive and barbarous quarrels with other human beings whom they have never seen or, except in battle, are never likely to see. His attitude is that not of a national cheer-leader, yelling provocative slogans on the touch-line, but of a sensitive, sensible and self-restrained being resolved to find a practical means of pursuing that common interest which, in our small, confused world, all men and women, whatever their creed, colour or history, so obviously possess. He belongs to a generation which, experiencing war at the end of the longest period of international peace and civilised progress recorded by history, suffered the shock of modern war in its most gruesome form and, largely perishing itself in the process, endured a four-years martyrdom in the slime of the Flemish trenches that impressed itself indelibly on the consciousness of every survivor. At the end of that war one of Mr. Eden's contemporaries wrote some verses, ill-couth, perhaps, but passionately and sincerely felt, which expressed that consciousness, and which, I feel, remain the dominating purpose behind Mr. Eden's policy:

Do you remember the dark months
you held the sector at Mametz—
The nights you watched and wired and
dug and piled sandbags on parapets?
Do you remember the rats; and
the stench
Of corpses rotting in front of the
front-line trench—
And dawn coming, dirty-white, and
chill with a hopeless rain?
Do you ever stop and ask, "Is it all
going to happen again?"

Have you forgotten yet? . . .
Look up, and swear by the green of
the Spring that you'll never forget.*

The negative task before Mr. Eden and his fellow-statesmen of the West is an immediate and obvious one: to redress the fatal unbalance of power which has given almost a monopoly of force to—I will not say the least well-intentioned—but, historically speaking, the least educated, and therefore, through no fault of its people and rulers, the least advanced of the major European nations. So long as the rulers of such a nation are encouraged by so manifest a disproportion of armed force to believe that they are in a position at any time to enforce their will by violence, both the peace and the liberties of Europe and the world must remain in deadly peril. The sooner such a state of peril can be ended by the restoration of a normal and prudent balance of power between the greater national sovereignties, the sooner the tension in international affairs will begin to diminish and the sooner some measure of real agreement between the Soviet Union and the Western Powers will become practical politics. It is not in the 'Russian

rulers' nature—nor, I should suppose, of any statesmen of whatever nationality or creed, enjoying a similar monopoly of omnipotent force—to do business on a just and equal footing with those who lack the means to resist them if they become unreasonable or break the rules. The sanction of force is only part of the law, but, in a physical world, it is an essential part of it, and to suppose that a working international order can exist without that sanction is to assume that both the material world about us and human nature are different to what in our personal experience we know them to be. After seven wasted years in which the West has disarmed and the East persistently armed, the disparity between the two rival halves of civilisation is so great that the effort that has now to be made by the ill-armed half is infinitely more severe and sustained than it need have been.

Yet made it must be, or peace, liberty, justice and everything we value will all be lost together, and we with them.

Yet this indispensable preliminary, as Mr. Eden well knows, is merely a negative and not a positive contribution to international peace and understanding. It is forced on us by the criminal folly of Western statesmen during the past seven years in allowing the present lack of balance to arise, despite the grim object-lesson of the 'thirties of the insanity of trying to resist the armed power of the less progressive without arms. But when the disparity in arms has been made good, and we are in a position, and known to be in a position, to defend ourselves and the just rights of those dependent on us, the real task of constructive international statesmanship will begin. It will not be to decide whether the present Western or the present Eastern form of government is the justest or most beneficial to mankind—as profitless a discussion for practical statesmen as a debate about the relative merits of the political systems of the twentieth and sixteenth centuries. Where Mr. Eden is so wise

—and introduces into the doctrinaire rigidity of modern politics and administration a breath of common sense and humanity—is in his realisation that every successful essay in international co-operation, even with the smallest and most limited objective, will help to create that spirit of mutual trust without which no agreement between separate sovereign bodies is ever likely to be fruitful. Until our insane twentieth-century belief in the sufficiency of mere human intentions the most crucial profession in the world was held to be that of diplomacy: of men, that is, whose lives were devoted to the business of making understanding and co-operation possible between sovereign nations whose immediate interests appeared to differ. Every successful operation of diplomacy, every instance where a working co-operation between such nations was achieved, rendered the disaster of war, hot or cold, less probable, and made it the easier to secure co-operation on some other point. It is because Mr. Eden, by training and temperament, belongs to the once great but now despised diplomatic profession, that he appreciates this. Courtesy, gentleness, considerate and graceful manners, patience, a knowledge of other people's languages, history and customs, a long personal acquaintance with and aptitude for friendship with their foreign representatives,

these were the equipment of the traditional diplomat, not an inexhaustible fund of self-righteousness, a narrow nationalism and a strident voice. Of all the presumptions of the generation that substituted open disagreements openly arrived at for the laborious technique of the old diplomacy, none was more suicidal than its contempt for the virtues of the professional diplomat. I recall with what enthusiasm the intelligentsia of the 'twenties hailed a new ballet which depicted a number of old gentlemen, laden with stars and ribbons, engaging in a laborious and courtly dance whose inevitable, and apparently intended, result was war. The exact opposite was the truth. Wars are caused by the conflict of human interests and the imperfections of human nature, as inherent in the relations between sovereign nations as they are in those of private individuals. They can only be prevented by the deliberate, sustained and practised attempt of men to reconcile those differences and to control and modify those imperfections. This is what diplomats were, and should be, for, and what in a gentler and wiser past they so often achieved.

A ROAD ACCIDENT WHICH HAS SHOCKED THE NATION.



AT THE SCENE OF THE HEART-RENDING ACCIDENT WHERE TWENTY-THREE CADETS WERE RUN DOWN BY A BUS: POLICE CARRYING OUT INVESTIGATIONS ON THE TARPULIN-COVERED ROAD.



EXAMINING THE BUS AND THE ROADWAY AFTER THE TRAGEDY: POLICE AND OFFICIALS IN DOCK ROAD, GILLINGHAM, STUDYING THE SCENE AND CONDITIONS OF LIGHTING. It was announced on December 5 that a Government inquiry was to be held into the tragic road accident at Gillingham on December 4, in which twenty-three boys of the Royal Marine Cadet Force were killed and nineteen were injured when a double-decked bus ran into the rear of a marching column. The squad of fifty-two cadets, aged between ten and thirteen, were marching along Dock Road to the Royal Naval Barracks, Chatham, just before 6 p.m. The contingent, on its way to a boxing tournament at the barracks, was reported to be carrying no rear light and was marching on the near side of the road. The King, who is Captain-General of the Royal Marines, and the Prime Minister have sent messages of sympathy. At the time of writing, the condition of some of the injured boys is very serious.

* "The War Poems of Siegfried Sassoon," pages 91-92 (Heinemann).

A CABINET MINISTER IN MALAYA:
MR. LYTTTELTON'S ADVENTURES.



CLIMBING INTO AN ARMoured CAR TO DRIVE TO AN AIRSTRIP AFTER COMPLETING HIS VISIT TO BENTONG, CAPITAL OF PAHANG: MR. OLIVER LYTTTELTON, IN MALAYA.



ON THE TURRET OF AN ARMoured CAR: MR. OLIVER LYTTTELTON WITH THE PRIME MINISTER OF JOHORE STATE AND A POLICE INSPECTOR.



WITH THE WRECKED R.A.F. VALETTA IN THE BACKGROUND: MR. LYTTTELTON AND HIS PARTY AFTER THEIR ESCAPE WHEN THE AIRCRAFT CRASH-LANDED AT PENANG AIRPORT. (Photograph by radio.)

Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, Secretary of State for the Colonies, arrived by air in Singapore on November 29 for his tour of the Federation of Malaya and Colony of Singapore. He travelled widely, met representatives of many sections of the community, and had numerous adventures, not all of a pleasant kind. On December 2 he flew to Kuala Lumpur, and on the following day at Bentong,



MR. LYTTTELTON'S NARROW ESCAPE AT BENTONG: A BANDIT, UNDER ARMED GUARD, WHO WAS FOUND WITH A HAND-GRENADE SOME 200 YARDS FROM THE MINISTER.



STRAPPING HIMSELF INTO HIS SEAT BEFORE TAKING OFF: MR. OLIVER LYTTTELTON IN A SERVICE AUSTER AIRCRAFT AT AN AIRSTRIP NEAR BENTONG.

capital of Pahang, a Communist guerrilla, carrying a hand-grenade, was arrested some 200 yards from him. Security reasons made certain changes of plan necessary when it was found that his proposed itinerary had become known to bandits. But he saw many of the danger areas. European and Chinese miners left their barbed-wire-enclosed homes and came to Ipoh to give him a picture of conditions in the tin-mining area of Kinta Valley, and in the Bahau Sembilan district, which he toured in a battened-down armoured car guarded by half a squadron of the 13/18th Hussars; he visited a mine manager and his wife in their armour-plated bungalow. On December 6 the R.A.F. Valetta aircraft in which he was travelling crash-landed at 100 m.p.h. on Penang Island airstrip, and he and his party had remarkable escapes from injury. He returned to Singapore on December 9 and was due to fly to Hong Kong on December 11.



RECALLING THE DISASTER OF PEARL HARBOUR: THE CREW OF THE *VALLEY FORGE* SPELL OUT THE ANNIVERSARY DATE TEN YEARS AFTER THE JAPANESE ASSAULT. December 7, 1941, was the date of Japan's sudden assault on a number of U.S. posts in the Pacific, of which the chief was Pearl Harbour. On the tenth anniversary, the *Valley Forge*, the first U.S. carrier to strike in the Korean war, staged the drill shown above.



THE RETURN OF THE KING OF SIAM: KING BHUMIBOL, AFTER DISEMBARKING AT BANGKOK ON DECEMBER 2, King Bhumibol Abulyadet of Siam, with Queen Kitiyakara and their daughter, received an enthusiastic welcome when they reached Siam from Europe on December 2. On landing the King and Queen were welcomed by Field Marshal Pibul Songgram, the Prime Minister, in the name of the new Government and as Acting Regent. On December 6 the Siamese constitutional crisis ended when King Bhumibol signed a proclamation approving the reintroduction of the 1932 constitution, subject to amendment by the National Assembly.



ENTHUSIASTICALLY RECEIVED ON HER RETURN TO SIAM WITH THE KING: QUEEN KITIYAKARA OF SIAM.



A CHILDREN'S MEET—14,000 MILES AWAY FROM ENGLAND: THE WAIKATO HUNT CLUB OUT NEAR WAIKATO, IN NEW ZEALAND, ON A SEPTEMBER MORNING. This delightful and—at first glance—so "English" scene was photographed in New Zealand and shows the Master and Whip of the Waikato Hunt Club taking out hounds for a special Children's Meet in September. It was well-attended, as our photograph shows, and the number of followers was in the neighbourhood of 150.



THE SILVER-PIPED BLUE BERET WHICH IS TO BE PART OF THE UNIFORM OF THE RAILWAYWOMEN OF BRITISH RAILWAYS: THE CHROMIUM BADGE OF THE LION AND WHEEL CARRIES A PANEL IN THE REGIONAL COLOUR, SHOWING IN SOME THE WEARER'S GRADE.



WITH ITS SPIRE RESTORED AND GLEAMING IN THE SUNLIGHT: ALL SOULS, LANGHAM PLACE, LONDON.

Every wayfarer in London near Broadcasting House will be pleased to see that the curious portico of All Souls, Langham Place, is again topped with the spire, which German bombs blew off. It dates from 1822-24 and was built from the designs of John Nash, the spire being often compared to a candle extinguisher.



THANKSGIVING FOR THE KING'S RECOVERY: IN THE TEMPORARY BUILDING OF THE BOMBED GUARDS CHAPEL. December 9, the Sunday preceding the fifteenth anniversary of the King's accession (December 11), and his birthday (December 14), was chosen by the Archbishop of Canterbury as a day of national thanksgiving for his recovery. The Chaplain to the Brigade of Guards officiated at the temporary building of the bombed Guards Chapel.



OSLO'S ANNUAL GIFT TO LONDON: THE TRAFALGAR SQUARE CHRISTMAS TREE BEING FELLED.

Oslo's annual gift to London of a Christmas tree to be erected in Trafalgar Square is always warmly welcomed. The tree, a 55-ft. spruce, was recently felled in the Maridalen Valley, near Oslo, and was shipped aboard the *Baldin*, 1171 tons, which was due in London on December 12-13. The tree will be set up on December 20.

IN THE SUEZ CANAL ZONE: THE ARMY'S PART IN CONTROLLING VITAL COMMUNICATIONS.



IN THE SUEZ CANAL ZONE: A BRITISH ARMY JEEP DRIVING ALONG ONE OF THE DEAD STRAIGHT MAIN ROADS THROUGH THE DESERT NEAR SUEZ.



EGYPTIAN PASSENGERS RETURNING TO A BUS AFTER SEARCH BY BRITISH ARMY GUARDS NEAR TEL-EL-KEBIR ON THEIR WAY INTO THE ZONE FROM CAIRO TO ISMAILIA.



SUPPLIES BEING FERRIED ACROSS THE SUEZ CANAL TO AN EGYPTIAN ARMY DEPOT ON THE EASTERN BANK. THE CROSSING IS BRITISH-CONTROLLED, BUT MADE WITHOUT DIFFICULTY.



TWO BRITISH GUARDS, ONE ARMED WITH A PIAT, THE OTHER WITH A RIFLE, BEHIND LOW COVER ON THE BANKS OF THE CANAL-ZONE WATERS, WITH A WARSHIP IN THE BACKGROUND.

On the week-end of December 8-9, the British Army created a new route to the filtration plant at El Ganaïen, near Suez. This plant provides drinking-water for the troops in the district and for ships entering Port Taufiq at the southern entrance of the Canal. The operation was carried out by a battalion of the 16th Parachute Brigade, a party of Royal Engineers, and a troop of the 4th Royal Tank Regiment. An Auster aircraft was used for spotting. The operation was carried out without incident and included the demolition of about fifty native dwellings



AN ARMoured CAR PROVIDES AN ESCORT TO A JEEP ON ITS PASSAGE BETWEEN TWO CAMPS IN THE DESERT IN THE SUEZ CANAL ZONE.

and the erection of a Bailey bridge across the sweet-water canal. The purpose was to secure and protect water supplies and to remove the occasion for constant incidents and armed clashes. On December 9 the Egyptian Cabinet met and, as a consequence of this British operation, considered severing diplomatic relations and announced its decision to dismiss all British subjects in Egyptian Government service (about 500 in all) and "to take over the land of the Gezira Sporting Club in the general interest of the country."

THE LOVE AFFAIR OF LADY HESTER STANHOPE.

"THE NUN OF LEBANON": Newly discovered Letters of Lady Hester Stanhope and Michael Bruce. Edited by IAN BRUCE.*

I HAD thought that Lady Hester Stanhope had been sufficiently chronicled and that Miss Joan Haslip's "Life" of her would become the standard Life. But no: papers have now come to light which not merely correct Miss Haslip's statements in some regards, but shed a flood of new light upon Lady Hester's life and character. She was nobler than we knew.

The common conception of her is that she was Chatham's granddaughter, niece of the Younger Pitt (for whom she kept house) and then became eccentric,

An Appreciation by SIR JOHN SQUIRE.

are remarkable for their honesty and graphic power. Remarkable also are the letters of Michael's father, who admitted that, in spite of all the flouting of convention, the guilty woman in the irregular union was doing his son all the good in the world. Lady Hester becomes more real than ever in this book, eccentric though she may have been: but Michael Bruce, in spite of his intermittent spasms of honour, does not greatly attract.

The "new" materials here will certainly encourage somebody to write another book about Lady Hester. A storehouse of material is what, in fact, the book is. There are all sorts of faults in it. Brigadier Bruce makes acknowledgments to many helpers: it is a pity that he did not number amongst them an accurate proof-reader with historical knowledge: names, even of living people, are mis-spelt; ignorance is shown of the identity of quite eminent people; nonsense is made of phrases in letters because of sheer inability to interpret difficult manuscript. Still, we must be grateful to him for having (however inadequately equipped for the work of an editor) saved what he has saved and put it on record for later scrutiny. His story as to the way in which he became a rescuer, and a gallant amateur editor, at once evokes one's admiration and gives one the sort of shudders one used to get during the war, when there was the rage for Pulping Ancient Records, and the inhabitants of country roads were contributing treasures to "A Mile of Salvage," books in rows along the hedges, on the way to pulpingslaughter-houses which would turn them into multitudes of buff forms requesting people who had neither cow nor pig to state how many cows and pigs they had, and on how many rods,

these papers would fall into the hands of the Americans, bought the lot. She then started to distribute the sacks in the neighbourhood, giving the Rector some for the benefit of the Church finances. The Rector in due course found that his sacks contained the confidential correspondence received by the Duke of Buckingham while he was Colonial Secretary during 1866-68. Mr. Tyndale Biscoe describes this correspondence as of some interest, amusing as well as sometimes surprising. The Rector also found the twelve letters written by Hester Stanhope to Sir Thomas Grenville. In the meantime the Squire had burnt all his sacks and the schoolmistress was burning hers every time she lit her fire. The Rector rescued what he could and eventually his church funds benefited by fifty pounds as the British Museum bought what was left."

It seems to me that there is a case for action here. Death duties are killing our old houses, which contain the records of our past. In former times a man might inherit a great house, a great library, and centuries of records; and if he were not interested himself, his son, or his grandson, would be, and all would still be well. Miss Ellen Wilkinson, showing Frenchmen over a house collared by the Government and full of old portraits, said: "You killed them by the guillotine; we shall kill them by taxation." But even our new masters might still surely take an interest in the past of which they are the masters now. Millions of pounds are available for monkey-nuts in East Africa. Millions are available for non-existent chickens in Gambia. Thousands appear to be available for the decoration of the various premises of various Boards. Could not a few hundreds of thousands be made available



"HESTER LUCY STANHOPE." [From a drawing by R. J. Hamerton.]

Sir John Squire, reviewing "The Nun of Lebanon" on this page, says that it sheds "a flood of new light upon Lady Hester's life and character. She was nobler than we knew. The common conception of her is that she was Chatham's granddaughter, niece of the Younger Pitt (for whom she kept house) and then became eccentric, dressed in man's Moslem dress, Queened it in the Lebanon, and died in poverty and squalor. Brigadier Bruce's book, which contains a large number of letters never before published, explains why she became the Nun, and the Queen, of Lebanon."

dressed in man's Moslem dress, Queened it in the Lebanon, and died in poverty and squalor. Brigadier Bruce's book, which contains a large number of letters never before published; explains why she became the Nun, and the Queen, of Lebanon. She fell in love, in the Mediterranean, with Michael Bruce (late of Eton and St. John's College, Cambridge) who was travelling in order to fit himself for a political career. They were together for several years, covering all the Near East. She mothered him, and educated him: her main idea being that he should return to England and have a great career in Parliament. She refused an offer of marriage from him, thinking that marriage, after a notorious liaison, might be a handicap to him. She behaved so extremely well that even his rigid business-man father in England wrote her letters almost grovelling in their gratitude. Then she let him go. And when he went to Paris and had intrigues with various women, including Ney's wife, both before and after the shooting of Ney.

He never did become Prime Minister: although, in her fondness, she thought he might. When he left her he faded out. She did not: she left a legend behind her as the Queen of the Lebanon. But it is evident that she had no luck. It is believed that she was engaged to Sir John Moore, who died at Corunna. Her uncle, William Pitt, said that if she had been a man he would have given her the command of 50,000 men. She looked for a mate; she thought she had found one: it lasted for a few years; the man wasn't up to her level; and she relapsed into being one of the great English Eccentrics. Her letters in this volume

poles and perches they were growing oats or barley, which it had never occurred to them to grow, their few acres being lent free of charge to neighbouring farmers for grazing their cattle.

"On a really hot spring day," says the Brigadier, "during May 1944, while waiting to go to Normandy (only I did not know where exactly I was going), I sat on the grass outside my home, with my sister, and we were both tearing up masses of paper. I suddenly noticed, as I tore up packets of old letters, the signature 'Hester Lucy Stanhope.' It then all came back to me that my great-grandfather had travelled abroad with some woman and that I had always been told that there were boxes of papers of his which should have been looked at. I glanced at what we were both destroying and came to the conclusion that I should look deeper into this mass of paper."

He looked into the mass of paper. There were other masses of paper. "It would almost seem as if Fate intended certain papers to survive. It is strange, but the letters by Lady Hester which are in the British Museum were found under somewhat unusual conditions. . . . At a sale of the effects of Stowe House, a Buckingham tradesman bought a number of sacks filled with letters and documents. A lady of the parish, fearing that



THE MAN WHOM HESTER STANHOPE LOVED: MICHAEL BRUCE, DURING HIS TRIAL IN PARIS IN 1816. [Drawn by Augustin Neveu.]

In writing of Michael Bruce, Sir John Squire says: "In spite of his intermittent spasms of honour, he does not greatly attract." But in his introduction his great-grandson, Brigadier Ian Bruce, writes that although Michael Bruce may at first appear a not very likeable character, "on the whole, I think the scales would tip in his favour." Michael Bruce was imprisoned in Paris for six months in 1816 for the part he had played in the escape of Count Lavalette from France. He subsequently returned to England and married Marianne Dallas in 1818.

Illustrations reproduced from the book "The Nun of Lebanon"; by courtesy of the publisher, Collins.

for the Cinderella of all Cinderellas: the Historical Manuscripts Commission? A tithe of what we spend on U.N.E.S.C.O. might rescue for us countless priceless documents, lurking in country libraries, but liable at any moment to come under the hammer as waste.

Novels are reviewed by K. John, and other books by E. D. O'Brien, on page 1004 of this issue.

* "The Nun of Lebanon": The Love Affair of Lady Hester Stanhope and Michael Bruce. Their Newly Discovered Letters. Edited by Ian Bruce. Illustrated. (Collins; 21s.)



THE CO-OPERATION OF THE ANGLO-U.S. NAVIES : A NEW TYPE OF U.S. SUBMARINE, *TIGRONE*, APPROACHING HER BRITISH "MOTHER-SHIP," H.M.S. *FORTH*, IN THE HARBOUR AT MALTA, WHERE SHE IS STATIONED FOR TRAINING.

Our photograph shows the United States radar picket submarine *Tigrone*, 1526 tons, entering the inner submarine harbour at Malta recently to moor alongside the British submarine depot ship, H.M.S. *Forth*. It is reported that British ratings will train aboard *Tigrone*, which is fitted with special radar equipment. *Tigrone* is one of four submarines of the *Tench-Corsair* and *Balao* classes converted for use as radar picket vessels, which form a protective screen for convoys or landing operations and give early warning of attack by air or sea. In a note on U.S. submarines in "Jane's Fighting Ships, 1950-51," it is stated that twenty-three have been converted for greater underwater propulsive power

and streamlined, while eleven more are scheduled for conversion. Other submarines have been converted into special types as submarine killers, radar pickets, amphibious troop-transports, and for guided-missile operation, oil- and cargo-carrying and electronic, sonar and target experiments. Among the projected prototype submarines is one nuclear-powered unit of 2500 tons and one of 2200 tons with closed-cycle propulsion plant. The submarine depot ship *Forth* was completed, in May, 1939 and has a displacement of 9000 tons. She is fitted with workshops and plant for charging submarine batteries and has a complement of 502, including the repair staff and spare submarine crew.

THE decision to revive the Home Guard in time of peace was unexpected, and the passage of the Bill for that purpose has been meeting with strong, even bitter, opposition in the House of Commons. This article has nothing to do with the political aspect of the affair. I need only say that it does not appear to be of the highest importance. My impression has been that the shouts of the opposing captains are to some extent symbolical. Opposition would seem to be based mainly on dislike of delegated legislation, and that is a matter which commands a certain sympathy in view of the deep encroachments which this has made between 1945 and 1951. Here the delegated authority is not, in my view, serious in its implications. The safeguards are so strong that phrases such as "constitutional outrage" seem to be beside the mark. What is omitted from the Bill is detail, some of which must obviously depend upon future developments. These considerations are not put forward with the intention of proving that the Bill is necessary; that is a point with which I shall deal later on. They are intended to suggest that, if it is necessary, then the procedure which has been adopted is not open to serious criticism. But I will run through the arrangements and leave it to be decided whether they do or do not invite Parliament to vote blindfold.

The object is to revive the Home Guard on a voluntary basis and on a limited scale. It will be subject to military law, but only as regards men undergoing training, or engaged on part-time duty, or when mustered. Mustering will be a wartime measure; that is, it will take place only to resist a real or apprehended attack, and even then will be limited to areas where it is required. A man who fails to present himself for duty will be subject to no penalty, and if, after enrolling, he finds that training interferes with his work, he can get out again in a month's time. Service will be for two years. Every formation will carry out fifteen hours' training a quarter, a small fraction over an hour per week. Every man will receive a rifle, or in certain cases a Sten gun, these arms being stored, not taken home. The force will be unpaid, but certain allowances will be made on lines already familiar for subsistence travelling costs, and necessities of that sort. That covers the most important points.

One of the most interesting provisions is that for two different states of readiness. A line has been drawn from approximately Flam-borough Head to Selsey Bill, covering the county boundaries in its course, east of which Home Guard battalions are to be raised to their effective strength. This area is to exclude that of London, so that it is primarily agricultural, with relatively small industrial areas. In it the maximum strength will be about 100,000 men. West of that line—that is, in the remainder of England—in Wales, and in Scotland, the battalions will be maintained on cadre basis, with about fifty men to a battalion. Here the strength will be between 20,000 and 25,000 men. The nucleus battalions will have the task of preparing plans for rapid mobilisation and studying the work they will have to undertake if it is carried out. Putting aside the possibility of an invasion by sea, which is not likely in the circumstances of to-day, it is the Eastern Counties which are most likely to be invaded by air, if only because an airborne invading force would be subjected to increased risks for every mile the aircraft fleet penetrated inland. On the other hand, enrolment in those counties will interfere less with normal work, including the overtime which is now fairly common in industry.

My first point regarding the necessity for this measure is that Great Britain possesses nothing in the form of a gendarmerie such as is to be found in many countries, not even the equivalent of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, which is given a certain amount of training in open country and in the use of the rifle. Secondly, in view of the decision to take part in the defence of Western Europe, on the soil of Western Europe, it may be accepted that any regular troops in our country would, in the event of war, be sent

A WINDOW ON THE WORLD. REVIVAL OF THE HOME GUARD.

By CYRIL FALLS,

Chichele Professor of the History of War, Oxford.

to the Continent as speedily as possible. The Territorial Army as at present constituted would not be ready to follow them at once. This, however, is not regarded with satisfaction, as providing a guard against invasion, but as an unfortunate handicap retarding the development of strength on the Continent. So much is this the case that eyes are now being turned to the problem of hastening the availability of this and other reserve forces, and one able military commentator, General Sir Brian Horrocks, has outlined in an article a project which seems well worth consideration. As plans stand at present, the Territorial divisions would probably be needed abroad as soon as they were ready, though not necessarily all in Europe. I am certain that the Home Guard would be needed in the event of war. In fact, there is no dispute on that score. If it would be needed, it is surely advisable to have a proportion of it, including the machinery or organisation, ready. Airborne invasion is one of the swiftest means of action.

There are all too many vulnerable points in this country. Some of them are relatively small and isolated, but they may be none the less important for that. I take it, however, that the duty of the Home Guard will be by no means confined to local, static, defence on the site. Parachute landings are not inevitably made in mass. They may be deliberately

rifles and Sten guns for which provision has been made, and it may also be suggested that various forms of light equipment are necessary. It is certainly important, at a time when rearmament of the regular forces stands in the foreground, and difficulty exists in achieving all that is required in that line, not to permit any other interest to encroach upon the production needed for the purpose. For that we shall have to trust to the wisdom of the Government. The risk is perhaps not very great with the numbers projected, and in any case it is not certain that voluntary enrolment will bring in the number of recruits which Mr. Head has put forward as a maximum.

The duties I have mentioned are all those of opposing an invading enemy. The Home Guard may be engaged in others. If there has been a certain amount of sabotage in time of peace in this country, it may be taken for granted that there will be, in the event of war, only too many potential saboteurs. Apart from such risks of airborne invasion as have to be faced, incalculable damage might be effected by such persons. I am by no means sure that guards would suffice to make it impossible, but to start without guards would be to invite it. Again, though the Home Guard will not be raised for the purpose of civil defence, it will, if necessary, be called upon to give civil defence all possible assistance, particularly in centres of dense population. In its present form it can do no more than study such action. Every battalion headquarters ought to compile information about the local conditions and the particular risks which might be expected to come into prominence on the outbreak of war, or even in a period of emergency. Time spent upon such work is never

wasted. Without it a suddenly mobilised force finds itself in ignorance of how to act or dependent upon instructions from above which are not based upon local knowledge in matters of detail.

One of the important rôles of the Home Guard in the last war was that of anti-aircraft defence. It must be confessed, however, that for the purpose it is a make-shift force. If men go on duty only once a week, then, to take a single example, seven numbers one will have to be trained for each gun—actually several more would be required to insure that one was available on every occasion. A diligent and conscientious member of the wartime Home Guard informs me that he was in a rocket battery which was in action on many occasions, that he himself never missed a night's duty, and that he never fired a rocket, because it chanced that none was ever

fired in his battery on the day of the week when he was on duty. It would not be economical to put the Home Guard into anti-aircraft training in time of peace, certainly, not unless danger appeared acute. Whether it took over this rôle in time of war would, I presume, depend on circumstances, but in all probability this would be included in its duties.

When the Home Guard was formed in the last war, air invasion took second place in the mind of the British Government. It was invasion by sea that constituted the main danger. Immediately after the war there was a tendency in this country to believe that the Germans were never really serious in their invasion projects. We now know from the Nuremberg evidence and Hitler's naval conferences that the operation "Sea Lion" was very near his heart, that he clung to it for a long time, and that he abandoned it unwillingly. A successful air invasion would probably be more difficult still, but we should be unwise to presume that it would not be attempted or that, in certain circumstances, the attempt would not be fraught with the gravest danger. In face of such a danger the Home Guard would be only one element in the defence and by no means the most important. It would none the less be an essential element and perhaps more effective against air than against sea invasion. Its revival represents a precaution, and one easier to take than many others about which there is no question.



"AIRBORNE INVASION IS ONE OF THE SWIFTEST MEANS OF ACTION": MEN OF A UNITED STATES AIRBORNE REGIMENTAL COMBAT TEAM MAKING A TRAINING JUMP SOMEWHERE IN KOREA.

dispersed in order to deal with a number of objectives simultaneously, and even when this is not the case, accident may result in "sticks" dropping at considerable distances from the main body. Such small bodies, when composed of daring and ruthless men, may be very dangerous. Therefore, in addition to guards actually on the vulnerable points, it is desirable to have a network of forces at fairly regular intervals all over the countryside; regular, that is to say, over considerable areas but not over the whole of Great Britain, since they would be thicker in some districts than in others. If a heavy concentration should land, there may be no possibility of their doing more than delay its advance, but this in itself may prove a valuable service. Unless the forces of an airborne invasion establish themselves quickly they are never likely to do so, except when they are backed by complete and unchallenged command of the air.

I have said that I am inclined to regard the measure as desirable. Another question then arises: whether it is likely to prove expensive in men and money. As to men, it does not seem probable that one hour taken from the time of 125,000 men each week, supposing that the Home Guard rises to that strength—time which will commonly not conflict with working hours—can exercise an adverse effect upon production. Financially, the cost has been put at £2,500,000 in a full year, again supposing that the force rises to full strength. Here I cannot help feeling that demands will soon arise for additional weapons beyond the

THE FIRST GERMAN PREMIER TO VISIT THIS COUNTRY FOR TWENTY-YEARS.



DR. ADENAUER, THE WEST GERMAN PRIME MINISTER (LEFT) TALKING WITH BRITISH LIBERAL LEADERS (L. TO R.), LORD SAMUEL AND MR. CLEMENT DAVIES, IN LONDON.

ON December 3 Dr. Adenauer, the Prime Minister of the West German Republic, arrived at Northolt by air, the first German Prime Minister to visit England since Dr. Bruening did so in 1931. He was met by Mr. Anthony Nutting, Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Foreign Affairs, and Dr. Schoeningh, the German Chargé d'Affaires in London. The same evening he paid courtesy calls on Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden, and later attended a reception for members of the German colony in London. On December 4 he paid visits to the National Gallery and Westminster Abbey and met Mr. Churchill at No. 10 for luncheon and a

[Continued below.]



AFTER PAYING A VISIT TO WESTMINSTER ABBEY: DR. ADENAUER SHAKING HANDS WITH CANON A. C. DON, THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER. HE HAD PREVIOUSLY VISITED THE NATIONAL GALLERY.



PASSING UNDER THE HERTFORD COLLEGE BRIDGE, DURING HIS OXFORD VISIT: DR. ADENAUER, CARRYING GLOVES, WITH A GERMAN UNDERGRADUATE (RIGHT).



DR. ADENAUER IN THE CITY: SHAKING HANDS WITH THE LORD MAYOR, SIR LESLIE BOYCE (RIGHT) DURING HIS VISIT TO THE MANSION HOUSE ON DECEMBER 7.



AFTER HIS VISIT TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM ON DECEMBER 6: DR. ADENAUER (LEFT) SHAKING HANDS AS HE LEFT BY THE KING EDWARD VII, GALLERIES.



THE FIRST GERMAN PRIME MINISTER TO VISIT ENGLAND FOR TWENTY YEARS: DR. ADENAUER (RIGHT) WITH MR. CHURCHILL, WHO GAVE HIM LUNCHEON AT NO. 10, DOWNING STREET.



EN ROUTE FOR BUCKINGHAM PALACE: DR. ADENAUER (LEFT) WAS RECEIVED BY HIS MAJESTY THE KING, WITH WHOM HE HAD A CONVERSATION OF ABOUT HALF-AN-HOUR'S LENGTH.

[Continued.] short discussion, in the afternoon attending a reception of the Inter-Parliamentary Union at Westminster where he gave a short address. On December 5 he paid an unofficial visit to Oxford and in the evening attended a Government reception at Lancaster House. On December 6 he had conversations with Mr. Eden and gave an address at a dinner at Chatham House. On December 7 he was received by the King at Buckingham Palace and also visited the Lord Mayor, before leaving on December 8.

IN AN ENGLISH GARDEN.

WHICH is the most beautiful of all our native forest trees, and which poet was right, A. E. Housman with his:

Loveliest of trees,
the cherry now

Is hung with bloom along the bough;

or Coleridge with:

most beautiful

Of forest trees, the Lady of the Woods.

Personally, although I prefer Housman's lines—as beautiful as the wild cherry or gean itself—I agree with Coleridge that the silver birch is the more beautiful of the two. The wild cherry is a nine-days wonder—twice a year. In spring, when it is “hung with snow,” and again in autumn, when it flames crimson at leaf-fall. Why did Housman use that qualifying “now”? “Loveliest of trees, the cherry now.” Did he resort to it to rhyme with “bough,” or was it that he realised that the special beauty was short-lived, and that in a few days the tree would relapse and take its place with all the rest of the green forest?

Not so the silver birch, which remains supremely beautiful at all seasons, and every day in the year. In spring it is a shimmering cloud of delicate lettuce green, and all summer, with perfect poise and grace, it truly is the “Lady of the Woods.” In autumn, after a brief spell of golden glory, it sheds its leaves and settles down for the winter; and then, without a frill left, it is perhaps more beautiful than ever. The silver-white trunk and branches seem to gleam with unwonted brilliance, and the mass of slender twigs become a cloud-canopy, tinged with purple. All this beauty without the aid of flowers, or—at any rate flowers in the ordinary sense of the word, for the catkins, looking like little fat, green caterpillars, though they produce great quantities of seeds, have no particular charm—except perhaps for other catkins. Linnaeus gave the silver birch the appropriate name *Betula alba*, but unfortunately, by the laws of botanical nomenclature, that had to give way to the earlier name, *B. verrucosa*. How much nicer to call it *alba*, as given by Linnaeus, than *verrucosa*, given by Erhart—whoever he was.

The most beautiful silver birches that I ever saw, grew in a valley high above the little mountain town of St. Martin Vesubie, in the Maritime Alps. Their very tall and beautifully tapered trunks were so exceptionally white, that I felt that they might almost be some distinct species or variety. Seedlings were plentiful, but not one could I find of a size suitable for digging up to bring home. Not to be beaten, I collected a handful of surface soil where seedlings grew thickly near one fine veteran, brought it home, and spread it on a pan of soil in a frame. As I hoped and expected, seedlings came up, and four years ago I planted one of them from a pot in my new Cotswold garden. Already it is 15 ft. tall, and has gleaming white bark, which I enjoy from my study window.

The rapid growth of the silver birch is one of its charms and virtues, especially when quick results are welcome, and although the tree is capable of reaching

LOVELIEST OF TREES.

By CLARENCE ELLIOTT.

from 40 to 60 or even 100 ft., it may well be planted in any but perhaps the very smallest gardens. Even in a quite small garden it is safe to plant a specimen of Young's weeping birch, *Betula verrucosa pendula youngi*. The best place for it would be the plot of lawn. There it would be beautiful from the first, with its silver-white standard trunk and spreading, weeping branches; and as the years passed it would become more and more beautiful, more picturesquely Japanese, and more gratefully shade-giving. I saw a venerable specimen of this lovely birch a few days ago, and dearly wished that I could transport it to my own garden. Alas,

some prophetic intuition as to the sort of imp I was to become. If so, they failed to put it to economic corrective use. A pity. As a rule it is a mistake to go back to scenes which one has loved long since. Too often, it leads to disappointment, disillusionment and, if it is one's old home, nostalgic resentment at inevitable changes. For this reason, I visited my earliest home with some apprehension. It was fifty years since I lived there, and only once, twenty years ago, had I had a brief glimpse of the garden, and I

had known it as a naturally beautiful garden. I was lucky. Going back last summer was a strange but wholly pleasurable experience, strange with a curiously dream-like quality. Most of the main features remained: timber, the lake, and the walled kitchen garden. But there were great changes and alterations. It was the same garden, but different, as in a dream, and all the changes were good ones. A dull Victorian shrubbery had been cleared away, to open up the kitchen-garden wall, and an opening in the wall, with a new wrought-iron gate, now gave a vista of flower borders beyond. An Irish yew, over which I played leap-frog as a small boy, greatly to the annoyance of “Mr. Reeves, Elliott's gardener,” as he was known locally, was now more than twice my own height. But what interested me greatly and astonished me most, was my birthday silver-birch tree. It had grown to as big a birch as I have ever seen. At a guess, I would say that it is 60 ft. high, or possibly more. Two huge elms which used to grow near it had to be taken down some years ago. Too dangerous. Elms have a naughty trick of dropping their great limbs, without apparent reason—except that they are elms—on windless summer days, and usually they drop them on the wrong people. So down these two had to come, greatly to the benefit of



MR. ELLIOTT'S TWIN—THE SILVER BIRCH WHICH HIS PARENTS PLANTED “AT THE TIME OF MY BIRTH—WHICH WAS SOMETHING LESS THAN A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.” NOW “AS BIG A BIRCH AS I HAVE EVER SEEN.” AT A GUESS, I WOULD SAY THAT IT IS SIXTY FEET HIGH, OR POSSIBLY MORE.” [Photograph by Kenneth R. Cole.]

it was decades too old to transplant, and no sum in reason would have tempted the owner, anyway.

Last summer I visited the home and garden of my childhood, and there saw a silver birch which interested me greatly. My parents planted it at the time of my birth—which was something less than a hundred years ago. Why they did this I do not know. They had not planted trees when my elder brothers and sisters were born. Nor do I know why they chose a birch-tree. Maybe they were prompted by

my birch, which has not only grown tall but has developed a more than middle-aged spread.

When staying in one of America's most hospitable homes some years ago, I discovered the joys and virtues of birch-log fires. It was winter, and although there was central heating (they kept the temperature “down to 60 deg.”), a birch-log fire was laid in my bedroom each day. Just five or six good logs, with a bundle of twigs underneath. When the morning tea was brought, a match was put to the twigs and in a few

minutes there was a glowing, crackling fire, whose smoke, escaping tactfully into the room, smelt of heaven. That was hospitality, with luxury, at its best. Birch logs are perhaps not the best fuel for general use. They burn too brightly and too fast. I wish nevertheless that birch was more plentiful in the part of the world where I now live, so that I could use the wood now and then for short-term policies in stimulating smouldering elm into some sort of *joie de vivre*. As it is, I keep a small store of birch-bark on hand, so that as an occasional treat I may take a piece in the fire-tongs, get it smouldering, and waft the smoke into the room. Its aromatic fragrance brings memories of winter in America, Boston, Chestnut Hill, and a dear American hostess.

“AN IDEAL GIFT”

THE problems of Christmas shopping have now become urgent. Those who find it difficult to select the ideal gift (especially for dispatch to friends overseas when the question of packing and other difficulties have to be considered) and seek something to give lasting pleasure and continually to remind the recipient of the affection that the donor feels for him or her, will find the answer in a year's subscription to *The Illustrated London News*.

Every week the current copy will arrive and provide an hour of enjoyment and interest and, with its appearance, will come a happy and agreeable remembrance of the friend who has sent it, whether he be near at hand or far away. Orders for subscriptions for *The Illustrated London News* to be sent overseas may be handed to any good-class newsagent or bookstall or sent direct to The Subscription Department, “The Illustrated London News,” Ingram House, 195-198, Strand, London, W.C.2, and should include the name and address of the person to whom the copies are to be sent and the price of the subscription. Canada, £5 14s.; elsewhere abroad, £5 18s. 6d. (To include the Christmas Number.) Friends at home will naturally be equally appreciative of such a gift, and in that case the year's subscription is £5 16s. 6d. (To include the Christmas Number.)



THE REOPENING OF THE FAMOUS HALL OF GRAY'S INN AFTER ITS RECONSTRUCTION: H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER ADDRESSING THE HUGE AUDIENCE ON DEC. 5. The Duke of Gloucester, Senior Bencher of Gray's Inn, accompanied by the Duchess (seated, in light dress), on December 5 reopened the reconstructed Hall of the Inn, which was destroyed by enemy action in May 1941. Our photograph shows, behind the Duke, portraits of Queen Elizabeth and five of her counsellors—Lord Burghley, Francis and Nicholas Bacon, Lord Chief Justice Holt and Sir Christopher Yelverton. The guests included Lord Jowitt, the Lord Chief Justice, the Master of the Rolls and Mr. Edward Maufe, architect of the reconstruction which has restored the Hall to its original Elizabethan aspect, illustrated in our issue of December 1.



THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, PADDINGTON: HER MAJESTY CHATTING TO ONE OF THE PATIENTS AFTER SHE HAD PRESENTED AWARDS AT THE ANNUAL PRIZE-GIVING. The Queen, on December 5, visited St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, for the annual prize-giving. In her speech she recalled that it is twenty years since she first became President of the hospital; and paid a heartfelt tribute to the skill of the doctor and the surgeon, and to the importance of devoted nursing.



(Right.) The Smithfield Show and Agricultural Machinery Exhibition was held at Earls Court, London, from December 3 to 7. The total attendance at the Show was the highest since it was first held in 1798, and included hundreds of visitors from overseas. Cattle from Scotland collected the highest honours, and an Aberdeen-Angus was supreme champion. There was brisk bidding for the champion, which fetched a record price of £520 when, for the first time since the war, butchers were allowed to buy the cattle on exhibition.

AN IMPRESSIVE DISPLAY OF FARM MACHINERY AND LABOUR-SAVING EQUIPMENT AT EARLS COURT: A GENERAL VIEW OF THE AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY EXHIBITION AT THE SMITHFIELD SHOW.



SUPREME CHAMPION OF THE SMITHFIELD SHOW: THE ABERDEEN-ANGUS STEER ELDON OF KINERMONY, BRED AND SHOWN BY J. SAINSBURY, LTD., OF ABERLOUR, BANFFSHIRE.



THE ENTRY WHICH WON A FIRST PRIZE FOR H.M. THE KING: A PEN OF DEVON LONG-WOOLLED LAMBS FROM THE DUCHY HOME FARM IN CORNWALL.



AIR STEWARDESSES IN TRAINING FOR THEIR HIGHLY COMPLICATED JOB: INSTRUCTORS AND PUPILS OUTSIDE THE "MOCK UP" OF A HERMES AIRCRAFT AT THE B.O.A.C. STEWARDS' SCHOOL, HESTON.

Air travellers accept, as a matter of course, the competence, excellent manners and attractive personalities of the B.O.A.C. Air Stewardesses without pausing to wonder how so high a standard is attained. Many girls desire to take up the career of an Air Stewardess, but few are chosen, for the total number actually employed is about 700, but the rate of applications is some 5000 a year.

Selected candidates undergo an eight-weeks course of instruction, and a very small proportion fail to make the grade. After training, students make two trips as supernumerary crew, and then start work. The B.O.A.C. Training College, in old St. Mary's Convent, Heston, has various class-rooms, including the huge old stables and coach-house, where a "mock up" (or model) of a *Hermes* aircraft

has been installed. Our artist has illustrated the scene outside this "mock up" of an airliner, complete with interior fittings and stairway to entrance. On the right, Chief Instructor John Lawrence, principal of the college, is giving voice tests. Students make announcements to passengers: "Fasten your seat-belts, please. . ."; and so on; their voices are recorded and the record

played back, so that faults of intonation or pronunciation may be corrected. Students, including one young man, are carrying trays with tea, coffee and cocktails, one girl is learning how to greet passengers entering the aircraft, and in the centre, an instructress is showing a trainee how uniform must be worn. On the left, bedmaking, according to airborne travel rules, is being demonstrated.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, BRYAN DE GRINEAU.

"DISH AND PLATE APPEAL": AIR STEWARDESSES LEARN TO SERVE MEALS.



A DEMONSTRATION IN "DISH AND PLATE APPEAL" AT THE B.O.A.C. STEWARDS' COLLEGE: AIR STEWARDESSES LEARNING TO SERVE MEALS.



WASHING UP IN THE LIMITED SPACE AVAILABLE IN AN AIRLINER: TRAINEE AIR STEWARDESSES AT WORK IN THE "MOCK-UP" OF A GALLEY.

The Air Stewardess has a highly complicated job to fulfil, as her duties include seeing to the comfort of passengers in every respect during the flight, as well as serving and preparing meals. These are served on trays, and the dishes must be arranged so as to look as tempting as they will taste, while the trays must be carried round with the neat-handedness and skill of the professional waiter. Our Artist has

illustrated a group of student Air Stewardesses attentively watching a demonstration of "Dish and Plate Appeal," as this branch of their work is called, at the B.O.A.C. Stewards' Training College, Heston, and has also shown them washing up in the "mock-up" of an airliner galley, where the space which can be devoted to this very necessary operation is extremely limited.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, BRYAN DE GRINFAI

LEARNING TO BE AN AIR STEWARDESS: ASPECTS OF B.O.A.C. TRAINING.



ILLUSTRATING THE RANGE OF SUBJECTS WITH WHICH AN AIR STEWARDESS MUST BE CONVERSANT: A LECTURE ON ROUTES AND POSTAL COMMUNICATIONS.



MASTERING THE ART OF MOVING IN A CROWDED AIRCRAFT: STUDENT AIR STEWARDESSES SERVING MEALS AND PASSING EACH OTHER WITH TRAYS IN THE "MOCK-UP" OF A HERMES.

The Air Stewardess must be able to answer questions on the topography of the B.O.A.C.'s world-wide air routes, currency and Customs and kindred subjects. In addition, she must know how to check mails and understand postal connections. Our upper drawing shows students at the B.O.A.C. Catering School and Stewards' Training College, Heston, listening to a lecture. The objects on the table in front

of the lecturer are mail bags, known as "Postal Concertina Bags." Our lower drawing illustrates the scene in the interior of the "mock-up" of the *Hermes* airliner at Heston College, with students practising serving meals and passing each other with trays in a crowded aircraft. When the new Tourist Class fares are instituted, the space will be particularly limited.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, BRYAN DE GRINEAU.

DISCOVERING THE WORLD'S EARLIEST VILLAGE COMMUNITY: THE CLAIMS OF JARMO AS THE CRADLE OF CIVILISATION.

By ROBERT J. BRAIDWOOD, M.A., PH.D., Associate Professor of Old World Prehistory and Anthropology, The Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago; and Field-Director of the Iraq-Jarmo Project.

IT is well known that the earliest civilised and urbanised societies were formed in the great river valleys of the Near East. Growing evidence indicates that the civilisation which unfolded in Lower Mesopotamia had precedence over that of Egypt. There is also growing evidence to support the hypothesis that the region flanking classic Mesopotamia was the scene of the earliest experiments in food-production—of the beginnings of agriculture and animal-breeding—and of life in established village communities.

Readers of *The Illustrated London News* are already familiar with the archaeological discoveries of the last twenty years in Iraq. These have, among other things, established a sequence of pre- and protohistoric materials which show a development from relatively simple villages, through market towns, to the early Sumerian city. It still remained, however, to examine the very earliest stages of the farming, animal-breeding and settled village community type of life in Iraq.

In 1947 the Directorate-General of Antiquities of the Iraq Government drew the attention of the Iraq Project of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago to a site called Qalat Jarmo, in the grassy uplands between Kirkuk and Sulimaniyah (Fig. 1). A one-month's sounding on this site in 1948 convinced us that it contained the remains of a village earlier than any hitherto excavated in Iraq, and probably earlier than any known village in all of Western Asia. Furthermore, it lay on the hilly flanks of the Fertile Crescent, in the "nuclear area" where—it was reasoned—one might expect to find the first signs of the transition from the cave-dwelling stage to that of the settled village community.

During the season of 1950-51, the Oriental Institute's Iraq-Jarmo Project excavated at the site of Qalat Jarmo. It also collaborated with the American Schools of Oriental Research and the Iraq Directorate-General of Antiquities in the excavation of three even earlier sites, Karim Shahr, Palegawra and Barda Balka, and bracketed the total range of the transition from the end of the cave-dwelling stage to that of established village life. The material described here pertains only to the site of Jarmo, which was the most extended of our operations, and contained the most developed materials we excavated.

The village at Jarmo originally covered over three acres of a hill-top overlooking a stream (Fig. 4). The village persisted long enough in this one place for an accumulation of over seven metres of depth to be built up, in which we were able to observe at least fifteen "levels"—successive architectural changes or renovations. Even with this great depth of deposit, and regardless of certain very significant additions to its catalogue during its total duration, Jarmo remained essentially a "one period" site. So far, only one date is available for it by way of the new radioactive carbon test. This date is 4857 B.C. 320 years, derived from snail-shells taken from a basal layer in 1948. Since shell is less reliable for the test than is charcoal, the above date must await the confirmation of tests on charcoal recovered during the present season.

In those cases where samples of Old World archaeological materials have been submitted for the carbon 14 test, the tendency has been for the resulting dates to be significantly lower than the "guess dates" of the archaeologists. Our own "date" for Jarmo, arrived at in the usual way with respect to the accepted fabric of "dates" current in Near Eastern archaeology, and before we had the snail-shells tested for carbon 14, was 6000 B.C. This "date" probably expresses more fairly the time-relationship between Jarmo and the "dates" now given in the general literature for other pre- and protohistoric Near Eastern sites. We suspect that as the possibilities for error are reduced in the still experimental carbon 14 instrumental procedure, and

as more samples from the Near East are tested, it will be necessary to depress the whole fabric of pre- and protohistoric "dates" now current for the area (Fig. 2).

The people of Jarmo lived in several-roomed rectilinear houses of *touf* (pressed mud walling); in the uppermost levels the *touf* was usually founded on stone (Figs. 3 and 6). Floors were of mud, often packed over a layer of reeds. The houses were provided with ovens (Fig. 8); in one case we were able to recover a fairly intact example, with a portion of its *touf* vault and chimney, and with its fire-door opening into an adjoining room. Another feature of the houses, especially in the lower levels, was their provision with baked-in-place floor-basins as a sort of permanent receptacle (Fig. 5).



FIG. 1. THE "FERTILE CRESCENT" OF THE NEAR EAST, THE HEART-LAND OF THE WORLD'S CIVILISATION: A MAP SHOWING THE SITE OF JARMO, RECENTLY EXCAVATED AND BELIEVED TO BE THE EARLIEST SETTLED VILLAGE COMMUNITY YET KNOWN.

Clay figurines of animals and of human beings—especially of the "mother-goddess" type—occurred throughout the whole range of the site (Figs. 13, 17, 18, 22). While many of these objects indicate considerable ability in plastic representation, no attempt was made to harden the finished product by firing. Hence we recovered few fully intact pieces. One remarkable type is of a seated and rather steatopygous "mother-goddess," rendered with little or no attention to the head or even to the breasts, but with a marked indication of pregnancy.

Flint and obsidian tools bulked very large in the Jarmo assemblage. We recovered a four-element flint sickle (Fig. 7) which had been set, with bitumen, in a curved wooden haft. Microliths made up a large part of the chipped stone industry. There was also a flourishing production of ground stone objects of one form or another. Stone vessels were commonly used, and exhibited a greater variety of profiles before the introduction of pottery than afterwards (Fig. 21). Marble bracelets were apparently a very usual article of personal adornment—perhaps more so than beads and pendants (Figs. 15, 20, 24). Larger stone tools of daily use—celts, querns, mortars and pestles—were also common (Figs. 10, 11, 12, 14, 25). Bone was abundantly employed for hafts, awls, needles, beads and spoons (Fig. 23).

The non-artefactual materials of Jarmo await the reports of study by specialists. Mr. Hans Helbaek, of the Danish National Museum, has already indicated the presence of two varieties of wheat and a legume in samples from the site. Mr. Fredrik Barth, who did the field classification of the animal bones, noted sheep-goat, pig, cattle, dog and an equid, as well as a small proportion of wild forms. Barth found that the proportion of sheep-goat bones was very high, and that the teeth indicated that almost all of these animals had been yearlings—a selection which does not suggest hunting. These observations can be taken only as a tentative suggestion of the content of the Jarmo non-artefactual materials.

With concentrated study still to be done on the materials of the site, it is too early to draw detailed interpretations concerning the cultural stage Jarmo indicates. Jarmo does not appear to us to show the earliest conceivable form of a settled village community. Although mainly pre-ceramic in aspect, it still represents a well-established, permanently housed group of farmers and animal-

breeders. These villagers had sufficient spare time to indulge themselves in a variety of simple but new crafts—in fact, they seem to us to exhibit a delight in working with new forms and materials. The contrast between Jarmo and Karim Shahr, the earlier open settlement we examined (which may not be a village in the proper sense at all), is very marked. On the other hand, simple as it must be, if compared to the brilliancy of later protohistoric and historic Mesopotamian achievement, Jarmo already indicates a cultural stream, which was on the way towards the world's first great civilisation. By the time of Jarmo, the foundations are already well laid.

(Circa 3000 B.C.)	
PROTO-LITERATE	Culmination of the protohistoric stage, in which writing, the cylinder seal, monumental art and architecture, already suggest the elaborate urban assemblage which is to follow in the Early Dynastic period.
WARKA	A relatively short period, characterized by its ceramic style.
UBAID	Settlements now of market-town size, with temples. First widespread settlement of classic southern Mesopotamia, prefaced by the "Eridu" phase.
HALAF	Elaborate village assemblage, characterized by a spectacular painted pottery style.
HASSUNA	Normal early village type of assemblage in sites of some size. The period culminates with the Samarran painted pottery style.
(Circa 4500 B.C.)	
JARMO	Established early village assemblage, mainly pre-ceramic, and with a persisting microlithic industry.
KARIM SHAHIR	Open site, probably of short duration, blade-tools, microliths and some ground stone objects.
PALEGAWRA ? ZARZI	Cave sites with industries of extended Gravettian-like type, including microliths.
HAZER MERD	Cave site with a Levallois-Mousterian-like industry.
BARDA BALKA	Pleistocene gravels with Acheulean-type hand-axes, pebble-tools and flake-tools.

FIG. 2. TOWARDS A DATING SYSTEM FOR THE BIRTH OF CIVILISATION IN MESOPOTAMIA—AND SO IN THE WORLD: A CHART SUGGESTING THE PRESENT SEQUENCE OF EXCAVATED PREHISTORIC AND PROTOHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIALS IN IRAQ.

This chart, prepared by Dr. Braidwood, the author of the article on this page, places the early sites of Iraq in sequence from the Pleistocene Barda Balka to the proto-literate sites of Sumeria. The shaded sections represent the gaps in our present-day knowledge of the sequence. Jarmo, the chief subject of Dr. Braidwood's article, has been dated by means of Carbon 14 tests to about 4500 B.C.: and as there is charcoal available from the earlier Karim Shahr and Palegawra, radio-active carbon tests (when complete) are expected to furnish further "hard" dates which may lead to a complete revision of Old World prehistoric datings.

Portable pottery vessels were not present in Jarmo until the uppermost five levels. The earliest potsherds appeared in small numbers, but indicate (for such an early site) relatively well-made vessels, with painted-and-burnished exteriors (Fig. 16). It seems unlikely that these earliest examples were produced in the Jarmo village itself. The notion of pottery-making seems to have been quickly taken over by the Jarmo people, but the resulting (and, for the site, final) product was a much coarser and very poorly fired type of vessel. Neither the earlier painted-and-burnished ware nor the Jarmo coarse ware has convincing comparisons with wares already known in the area.

WHERE AGRICULTURE AND VILLAGE LIFE BEGAN: THE EXCAVATION OF JARMO, IRAQ.



FIG. 3. IN THE WORLD'S EARLIEST KNOWN VILLAGE COMMUNITY: STONE HOUSE FOUNDATIONS AT JARMO, AT ONE OF THE LATER LEVELS (LEVEL II.), SHOWING THE CIRCULAR BASES OF OVEN-LIKE AREAS. OVER 6000 YEARS OLD.



FIG. 4. THE SITE OF JARMO, SHOWING THE ERODED MOUND RISING FROM THE WADI. ALTHOUGH A "ONE PERIOD" SITE, FIFTEEN LEVELS HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED.



FIG. 5. ONE OF THE FEATURES OF THE EARLIER LEVELS OF JARMO: A "BAKED-IN-PLACE BASIN." IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE STONES LYING IN THE BASIN MAY HAVE BEEN POT-BOILERS, AS THIS PRECEDES THE PERIOD OF PORTABLE POTTERY.



FIG. 6. AT LEVEL V. IN THE JARMO SITE, SHOWING THE REMAINS OF TWO HOUSES WITH TOUF, OR PRESSED-MUD WALLS, THE FLOORS BEING OF MUD, PACKED OVER A LAYER OF REEDS.



FIG. 7. ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ITEMS FOUND AT JARMO: THE REMAINS OF A SICKLE MADE OF FOUR BLADES OF FLINT, ORIGINALLY SET IN WOOD BY MEANS OF A BITUMEN ADHESIVE. A NOTABLE TESTIMONY TO THE EXISTENCE OF A SETTLED AGRICULTURE.



FIG. 8. AN ADVANCED ROOM-OVEN FOUND AT LEVEL VI. AT JARMO, SHOWING THE FIRE-DOOR IN ONE ROOM AND THE REMAINS OF THE CHIMNEY AND OVEN VAULT IN THE ADJOINING ROOM. OF PRESSED-MUD CONSTRUCTION, A NUMBER OF SUCH OVENS WERE FOUND.

IN our issues of November 10 and 17 we printed two articles by Dr. Naji Al Asil, the Director General of the Antiquities of Iraq, in which he traced Mesopotamia's contribution to civilisation from prehistoric times to the first centuries of the Christian era. In this he made a brief reference to the early village communities lying in the "fertile crescent," the hill country to the north of the Mesopotamian plain, and mentioned the sites of Hassuna and Jarmo. Jarmo has recently been thoroughly investigated by an expedition of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, and its Field Director, Dr. Robert Braidwood, Associate Professor of Old World Prehistory and Anthropology, writes on the facing page a description of the site and the conclusions to be drawn from it.

THE HOME-MADE TOOLS, GODS AND ORNAMENTS OF THE 6500-YEAR-OLD UTENSILS AND ORNAMENTS WHICH MARK MAN'S FIRST



FIG. 9. A CLAY STAMP WITH A SPIRAL MOTIF. NO SUCH SEALINGS HAVE BEEN FOUND, AND IT MAY HAVE BEEN USED FOR APPLYING PAINT.



FIG. 10. A GROUP OF SMALL-SIZE STONE PESTLES, SOME OF WHICH, HOWEVER, MAY HAVE BEEN LIP-OR EAR-PLUGS. COMPARE THOSE SHOWN IN FIG. 20.



FIG. 11. STONE QUERNS AND MORTARS, SOME OF WHICH AT LEAST MUST HAVE BEEN USED FOR THE MILLING OF GRAIN IN THIS EARLIEST OF AGRICULTURAL COMMUNITIES.

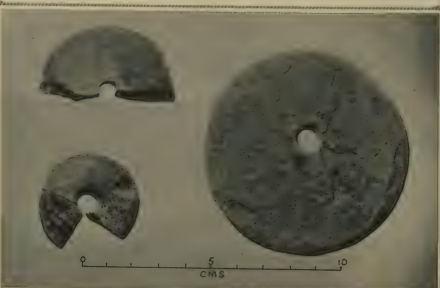


FIG. 12. SPINDLE-WHORLS OF STONE, WHICH WERE USED IN THE SPINNING OF THREAD; AND WHICH GO TO BUILD UP THE PICTURE OF AN ALREADY ADVANCED CULTURE.

IN his article on page 992 Dr. Braidwood makes the point that although Jarmo is very probably the oldest settled village community known, it is not the earliest conceivable form of a settled village community. It is of very considerable permanence—as represented by its fifteen layers—and from its artefacts it is easy to deduce that the villagers had considerable skill and even considerable leisure to develop that skill in technique, tools,

(Continued below.)

ornaments and in developing objects of cult significance and even artistic merit. The three materials which the inhabitants worked and which have survived are stone, bone and pottery. Stone was used throughout the whole period of occupation in a variety of ways: for tools, as witness the microliths, celts (sufficiently large for hoeing) and the remarkable flint sickle; for vessels and querns; and

(Continued opposite.)

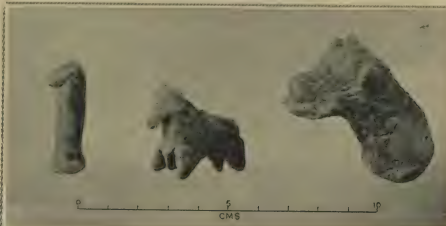


FIG. 13. ANIMAL FIGURINES OF THE RATHER GENERALISED TYPE FOUND AT ALL LEVELS. THEY ARE MADE OF UNBAKED CLAY AND, IN CONSEQUENCE, ARE MOSTLY FRAGMENTARY.



FIG. 14. STONE CELTS. SOME OF THE CELTS FOUND ARE LARGE ENOUGH TO SUGGEST THAT THEY WERE MOUNTED AND USED AS HOES IN PRIMITIVE CULTIVATION.

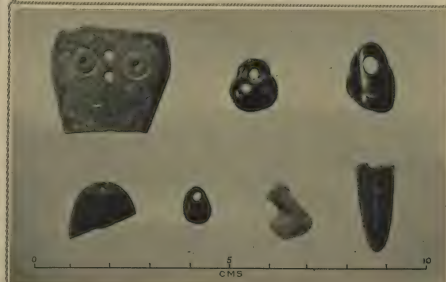


FIG. 15. STONE BEADS AND PENDANTS FROM JARMO. IT WOULD APPEAR THAT SUCH ORNAMENTS WERE LESS COMMON THAN THE BEAUTIFUL MARBLE BRACELETS OF FIG. 24.



(LEFT.) FIG. 16. POTTERY VESSEL FRAGMENTS FROM LEVELS III, IV, AND V, WITH RED-PAINTED DECORATION, BURNISHED OVER THE PAINT. THE LATER POTTERY IS SUPERIOR.

WORLD'S FIRST VILLAGERS AND FARMERS: RISE FROM THE CAVE TO THE VILLAGE COMMUNITY.

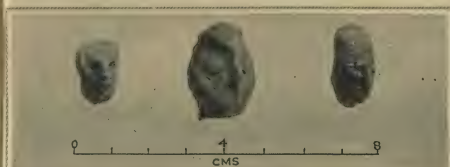
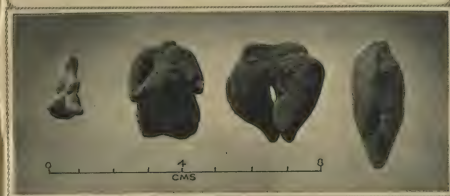


FIG. 17. HUMAN HEADS FOR FIGURINES OF UNBAKED CLAY. THESE ARE PROBABLY NOT OF THE SAME CLASS AS THE "MOTHER-GODDESS" FIGURINES OF FIGS. 18 AND 22.



(ABOVE.) FIG. 18. FRAGMENTS OF "MOTHER-GODDESS" FIGURINES, FOUND AT ALL LEVELS OF THE SITE. FIG. 22 SHOWS THE SAME SET OF FIGURINES IN PROFILE.



(RIGHT.) FIG. 19. TWO STONE DOOR-SOCKET ELEMENTS, WHICH WERE APPARENTLY EMBEDDED IN THE MUD WALL, TO CARRY THE UPPER PIVOT OF THE DOOR. A RUDDIMENTARY HINGE.



FIG. 20. STONE ORNAMENTS FROM JARMO: (RIGHT) LIP-OR EAR-PLUGS; (CENTER) A BRACELET FRAGMENT; (LEFT) PART OF A RING AND TWO PLUG FRAGMENTS.



(RIGHT.) FIG. 21. A STONE VESSEL, SUCH VESSELS WERE FOUND AT ALL LEVELS AND REPRESENT A HIGH DEGREE OF SKILL AND A CONSIDERABLE EXTENT OF TIME.



FIG. 22. THE PROFILE VIEW OF THE "MOTHER-GODDESS" FIGURINES SHOWN ALSO IN FIG. 18. THAT ON THE EXTREME LEFT IS PERHAPS THE MOST REMARKABLE.



FIG. 23. BONE SPOONS AND SPOON FRAGMENTS. BONE WAS MUCH USED AS A MATERIAL ALSO FOR HAFES, AWLS, NEEDLES AND BEADS.

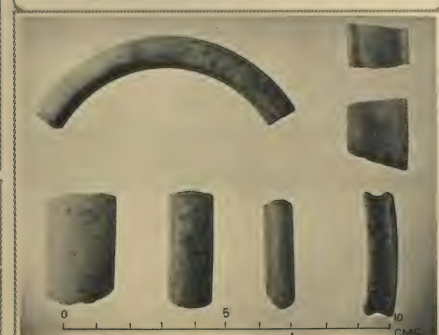


FIG. 24. FRAGMENTS OF MARBLE BRACELETS. THESE SEEM TO HAVE BEEN A VERY USUAL ARTICLE OF ADORNMENT, PERHAPS EVEN MORE THAN BEADS AND PENDANTS.

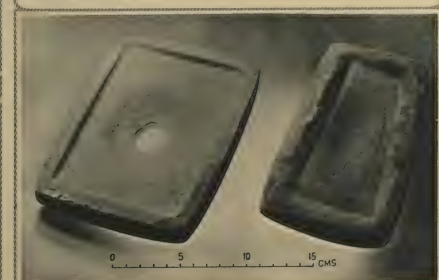


FIG. 25. SLATE PALETTES OR PAINT-GRINDERS, ONE OF WHICH APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN USED UNTIL IT WAS WORN THROUGH. PERHAPS USED IN POTTERY DECORATION.

(Continued.) for ornaments such as beads and the impressive marble bracelets. Bone was used for domestic tools; and pottery came into use about half-way through the period of occupation. Figurines, however, were made of unbaked clay, and it is possible to argue that they were not intended to last but were made for a single specific purpose—tools of a cult, not works of art.



THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.

THE PUNCTUALITY OF THE MARKHOR.

By MAURICE BURTON, D.Sc.

A READER has posed a problem: "Can you offer any explanation why the large male Markhor descend from the higher regions of the Hindu Kush into the lower spurs for the annual rutting season always on the same day each year? The date that they come down is on December 14, and they appear on this same date in Chitral and Gilgit year after year. I lived in Chitral for three years, and I had read of this fact in a book written by a former Political Officer in Gilgit. And I tested it for three consecutive years. I went to the best Markhor grounds on December 12 each year, and on December 12 and 13 there were only female Markhor in the nullahs—and on December 14 each year the big heads appeared as if by magic and the rut started. How do they manage to reach the lower ground each year on the same date whatever the weather conditions may be? No one sees a Markhor in Chitral all the summer, then in December the females drift down, and the males follow them, arriving always on December 14, never a day earlier and never a day late. How do they do it?"

So far as I am aware, no detailed explanation has been offered in the case of the Markhor, but there is a fair amount of evidence that the breeding cycles in the higher animals do tend to be regular. Among birds, many spring migrants arrive across the Channel in the first week of April. Cuckoos—or, at least, the main stream—arrive with great regularity so that "Cuckoo Day" is a calendar event, varying from one county to another, becoming slightly later as we go from south to north. The main stream of swifts arrives in the last three days of April, and lasts until the first week in June, but the big arrival is always expected on May 24. There is a perceptible regularity in, for example, the onset of rutting in the red deer and fallow deer, although there do not seem to be specific details on record. The female coati has been found to come into season year after year on almost the same date. These and other examples suggest that in wild animals there is a regularity in the onset of the breeding season suggestive of calendar events.

Among the lower animals more spectacular fixed dates are found. The palolo worm, and the various related species in other parts of the world, spring to mind. In these, breeding swarms are so regular that the natives can time them to the day and the hour. In the majority of the invertebrates, however, breeding or spawning is closely linked with a critical temperature. In the oyster, Orton has found that spawning begins at a temperature of 59 degs. F., and similar results have been observed for both marine and terrestrial invertebrates. The well-known swarming of ants is not linked with a date but is correlated closely with meteorological conditions, so that it takes place simultaneously over a wide area, or, as happened years ago, over the whole of England at almost precisely the same hour. What these conditions are has never been determined, and whether the swarming is linked with one factor only or a group, whether it is temperature only or temperature and humidity, has not yet been ascertained. But throughout the lower animals there is this linkage with some external physical factor, and in practically every case investigated the dominating factor has been temperature. At least this

is true for the invertebrates and the lower vertebrates, including fishes and probably amphibia and reptiles.

In all cases so far examined in detail there is this general stimulus, but there is also what may be called a "touching-off" stimulus. It was found, for example, in the common mussel that spawning started at a particular temperature, but that the first individuals to spawn released into the water a hormone creating a kind of reproductive wave that spread across the mussel-beds. It has also been found that certain species of sea-urchins

important, the rhythmic and internal build-up to the breeding condition.

In the higher animals, the warm-blooded birds and mammals, for which external conditions are less significant, it seems that the onset of the breeding season has become rhythmic and innate, as though with the higher specialisation of the central nervous system a pattern of behaviour has become implanted, which, originally dependent on external conditions, is now automatic. A highly interesting observation was made by Bodenheimer, that the various species of gazelles in the Cairo Zoo bred at such a time that their young were born on dates coinciding with the onset of the rainy season in their native localities. The necessity for the young to be born when the vegetation was lush can be clearly seen as a result of a natural selection, but the rhythm of it is now innate.

We have seen that in mussels and sea-urchins the touching-off factor is supplied by a hormone released by the first animals to spawn. Similar examples can be found for unicellular animals, and many other species of invertebrates. In fishes there is some evidence that conditions of the environment created by the animals themselves can either touch-off or inhibit the final onset of breeding. In gregarious birds there is reason to believe that visual stimuli may take the place of the hormone-action seen in mussels and sea-urchins, or the environmental factors operating in the case of fishes and others. For all we know, one of the functions of bird-song generally may be to act as a touching-off stimulus.

Coming now to mammals, it is by no means extravagant to suggest that there are stimuli which equally serve the same touching-off function. If the smell of catmint can send a member of the *Felidae* into an ecstasy of ridiculous

acrobatics, there is no reason why the release of musk, or otherscent, by one individual in a community of mammals may not transmit a stimulus over quite wide distances, causing a synchronisation of the onset of breeding. It seems more reasonable, at the least, to suppose that the descent of the Markhor to the lower ground precisely on December 14 is the result both of the cumulative effect of an innate rhythm and a touching-off stimulus than to postulate an exact time sense.

It must be confessed that any attempt at explanation does little more than expose our ignorance. In the first place, we have relatively little exact data as to how regular these breeding

dates are; in a few instances only have they been proved beyond doubt to be of a precise nature. We suppose they are determined in the warm-blooded animals by an innate rhythm because of the evidence obtained from animals kept in zoos. But how this rhythm is actuated or maintained we have not even begun to guess. The idea of a touching-off stimulus seems to rest on as firm foundation as any other of the steps in the sequence. But even that is postulated from what is known to happen in such things as mussels and sea-urchins. The real answer to our correspondent's question is therefore that we do not know, and that we can merely point to comparable experiences in other animals and suggest that they indicate where a correct answer might lie—if we knew enough about the subject.



AN ANIMAL WHICH DESCENDS FROM THE HIGHER REGIONS OF THE HINDU KUSH INTO THE LOWER SPURS FOR THE ANNUAL RUTTING SEASON ALWAYS ON THE SAME DAY EACH YEAR: THE MARKHOR, A HEAVILY-BUILT WILD GOAT FOUND IN BOKHARA, AFGHANISTAN, AND THE WESTERN HIMALAYAS. The Markhor inhabits country that is either open or forested, but always precipitous, and is very difficult to stalk. The old males have a thick, shaggy beard continuing down the throat and chest.

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THE HORNS OF THE MARKHOR ARE COMPRESSED AND TWISTED IN A CORKSCREW-LIKE SPIRAL AND THEY VARY IN SHAPE FROM ONE TO THE OTHER OF THE SEVERAL RACES: (LEFT) THE WIDELY DIVERGENT HORNS OF *CAPRA FALCONERI CASHMIRENSIS* AND (RIGHT) THE STRAIGHT HORNS OF *CAPRA FALCONERI*.

may become fully ripe, but that a critical temperature is needed for the spawning. And, again, the first individuals to spawn create a reproductive wave throughout the locality. In this instance, the cause has been fairly definitely established, for once the sea-urchins in a given locality are in breeding condition and the temperature is approaching the optimum, if one of the sea-urchins is crushed and thrown back into the sea, spawning spreads like a wave throughout that area. Moreover, if a lobster, a crab or a fish crushes a sea-urchin at the right moment and releases this particular hormone into the water, spawning is again induced simultaneously throughout that locality. There are, therefore, two factors—the first that conditions and the second that touches-off. It would be wrong, however, to ignore the third, and in many ways the most

PEOPLE AND EVENTS OF THE WEEK: PERSONALITIES IN THE PUBLIC EYE.



THE NEW COMMANDER OF H.M.S. VANGUARD: CAPTAIN J. S. S. LITCHFIELD, WITH HIS WIFE IN THEIR KENT GARDEN.

Captain John S. S. Litchfield is taking over command of H.M.S. *Vanguard*, the battleship in which the King, accompanied by the Queen, may go on a health cruise in the spring. Captain Litchfield, who is forty-eight, has been completing a course at the Imperial Defence College. He was previously Deputy Director of Naval Intelligence at the Admiralty.



MR. LEWIS CHARLES NICKOLLS.

Took up his appointment recently as director of Scotland Yard laboratory in succession to Dr. H. S. Holden, who has gone to the Home Office. Mr. Nickolls has now returned to Scotland Yard, which he left, after working there as a chemist for five years, to become director of the forensic science laboratory at Wakefield, Yorkshire.

DR. ADOLF WOLFARD.

Editor of a Bremen anti-Nazi newspaper, *Bremer Nachrichten*, he was killed instantly when he opened a parcel in his office which contained a bomb. This, and other parcel-bomb outrages were suspected to have been organised by Nazi terrorists. A colleague of Dr. Wolfard's was gravely injured, and a secretary was less seriously injured.



PRINCESS ELIZABETH AN HONORARY F.R.C.S.: HER ROYAL HIGHNESS WITH SIR CECIL WAKELEY.

Princess Elizabeth was, on December 5, admitted as an Honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. She is seen in our photograph with the President, Sir Cecil Wakeley, wearing the traditional robe of black silk with crimson facings. The ceremony took place in the Lecture Room of the College in Lincoln's Inn Fields. Mr. C. Price Thomas, who operated on the King, was present.



BACK IN LONDON: MR. ERIC SHIPTON, LEADER OF THE BRITISH RECONNAISSANCE EXPEDITION TO MOUNT EVEREST.

Mr. Eric Shipton, forty-four-year-old leader of the recent British reconnaissance expedition to Mount Everest, arrived back at London Airport on December 5. His colleagues are returning by sea. Mr. Shipton is going to lead a British expedition which will make a new attempt to climb Everest in the spring. He is expected to take the same team for a full-scale attempt to conquer the mountain.



THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES IN MALAYA: MR. M. V. DEL TUFO, SIR RALPH HONE, SIR FRANKLIN GIMSON, MR. OLIVER LYTTLETON AND MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD (FRONT ROW; L. TO R.). Mr. Oliver Lyttelton arrived in Singapore on November 29 for his tour of Malaya. Mr. del Tufo is the Officer Administering Government in the Federation; Sir Ralph Hone, the Governor of North Borneo; Sir Franklin Gimson, the Governor of Singapore; and Mr. Macdonald, the British Commissioner-General, South-East Asia. In our group, Bishop Baines and General Sir Rob Lockhart, newly-appointed Director of Operations, are standing (r. to l.; extreme right, back row); and in the second row (r. to l.; extreme right) are Lieut.-General Sir Charles Keightley, C-in-C. Far East Land Forces, and General Sir Harold Briggs, retiring Director of Operations. Mr. Anthony Abell, Governor of Sarawak, is in the back row (centre; glasses).



EXPECTED TO RECEIVE ABOUT £50,000,000 A YEAR FROM OIL REVENUE: THE SHEIKH OF KUWAIT.

A new agreement has been reached between the Kuwait Oil Company and the Sheikh of Kuwait, under which the Sheikh becomes personally entitled to an equal share of the company's profits. His revenues from oil are expected to amount to about £50,000,000 a year. Sheikh Abdullah al Salim al Sabah succeeded as 11th Sheikh of the State of Kuwait on January 28, 1950.



FORCED TO ESCAPE IN HIS NIGHT ATTIRE FROM A BURNING SLEEPING-CAR ON THE PARIS-STRASBOURG EXPRESS: MR. AUSTIN HOPKINSON, BRITISH SECRETARY FOR OVERSEAS TRADE.

The British Secretary for Overseas Trade, Mr. A. Hopkinson, had a remarkable escape on December 2, when travelling across France to Strasbourg. His sleeping-car caught fire, and was burned out. He could not open the window to throw out his belongings, and in escaping he burned his bare feet slightly. He borrowed clothes from a railwayman and fellow-passengers to continue the journey.



DAME ELIZABETH CADBURY, D.B.E.

One of the founders of the Bournville Village, and a woman of outstanding personality and great public spirit, Dame Elizabeth Cadbury died on December 4, aged ninety-three. Closely associated with civic, welfare and charitable organisations of Birmingham, she became chairman of the Bournville Village Trust on the death of her husband, Mr. George Cadbury, in 1922. She was created a D.B.E. in 1934. A zealous member of the Society of Friends, she had attended every yearly meeting, except when abroad, since 1863.



CONDITIONALLY RELEASED: MGR. STEPINAC, THE ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIMATE OF YUGOSLAVIA, IN HIS CELL ON HIS LAST DAY IN THE LEPOGLAVA PRISON IN ZAGREB.

Mgr. Stepinac, Archbishop of Zagreb, was released on December 5 from the Lepoglava Prison, in Zagreb, where he had been serving a sentence since 1946, when he was convicted by a Yugoslav court of alleged wartime collaboration with the Germans. Archbishop Stepinac, who is fifty-three, has been granted a conditional release, and may not leave his native parish of Krasich without permission.

THE WORLD OF THE CINEMA.

CHRISTMAS CHEER AND MIDSUMMER FRENZY.

By ALAN DENT.

IF science had not lagged behind by about fifty years, Charles Dickens himself would have been the first to film "A Christmas Carol," directing it, doubtless, in his amateur studio at Gadshill. For such a project would have seemed as nothing to a novelist whose idea of relaxation was to act difficult parts like Ben Jonson's Captain Bobadil.

In the new film called "Scrooge," we have an approximation to what might have been the result. It passes muster—or at least it will pass Christmas-holiday muster. It ought, of course, to have been in glorious Christmas-cardy colour. It is oddly old-fashioned—in the wrong sense—in its technique. Its ghosts—the Spirits of Christmas Past, Present, and Future—are elementary camera-tricks not very convincingly brought off; and the Ghost of Jacob Marley is far more lugubrious than alarming. Some of the film's devices, too, are just silly instead of chilly. Thus the passage of time is repeatedly indicated by the puerile device of an hour-glass revolving in what appears to be a bat-ridden belfry.

Even as a direct transcript from the printed page to the screen, the film has its shortcomings. One misses unforgettable quotations. Where, except for a most fleeting and almost accidental glimpse, is Mrs. Fezziwig, who should come in as "one vast substantial smile"? And what on earth happened to Mrs. Cratchit's Christmas pudding? Can it be that the film-director has had the heart, or, rather, the heartlessness, to make it a failure? He implies as much, for we do not see it either brought in or eaten. We hear from Tiny Tim that it is a-boiling in the kitchen copper, and we hear Mrs. Cratchit muttering her misgivings as to an adequate amount of flour. But why are we so dismally deprived of its triumphal and doubt-dispelling entrance, about which there is no mistake whatsoever in the story? I can repeat this by heart, like the last lines of "Marmion" or the first of

laundress's next door to that! That was the pudding. In half a minute Mrs. Cratchit entered—flushed, but smiling proudly—with the pudding, like a speckled cannon-ball, so hard and firm, blazing in half-a-quartern of ignited brandy, and bedight with Christmas holly stuck into the top. Oh, a wonderful pudding! Bob Cratchit said, and calmly too, that he regarded it as the greatest success achieved by Mrs. Cratchit since their marriage."

And if any reader should raise the Scrooge-like objection that this quotation takes up a disproportionate amount of space in my review of this filming of "A Christmas Carol," let me repeat to him my point, that this glorious episode takes up a quite disproportionately small amount of time in the film itself—in fact, no time at all!

With the solitary exception of Scrooge himself, this film has been cast most happily. Mervyn Johns was a most happy choice for Bob Cratchit, and Hermione Baddeley as Mrs. Cratchit is happy in everything but her pudding. Kathleen Harrison as Scrooge's charlady might be described as a gorbimey godsend, and the infant Cratchits of John Charlesworth and Glyn Dearman are touchingly good (and most certainly worthy of a

pudding). But Alastair Sim was not, it must be granted, born to play Scrooge. He is far too good an actor to give an unsatisfactory performance in anything. Yet he cannot conceal his difficulty with the skinflint in Scrooge. Mr. Sim in the past has played a whole gallery-full of James Bridie villains. But even his murderers have had a jocose and gloating generosity about them. His Scrooge is wholly credible only when he is beginning to be converted, and wholly enjoyable only when he is converted altogether. Then indeed Mr. Sim steps—or, rather, prances and dances—into his own. His galumphing is delightful, in the film's later stages; but in the earlier ones he can only struggle hard and conscientiously to prove that the quality of meanness is a quality outside his range.

Perhaps there will be more truly satisfying and more truly Dickensian film-versions of "A Christmas Carol" in time to come. This is easily conceivable. And in fact the Spirit of Christmas Future has privately whispered to me that it may be so. But it is not conceivable that there can ever be a more truly satisfying or more truly Strindbergian film-version of



"THIS HAUNTINGLY BEAUTIFUL SWEDISH FILM . . . WHICH AS A PIECE OF SHEER FILM-MAKING IS A WORK OF HIGH AND INDUBITABLE ART": "MISS JULIE" (LONDON FILM PRODUCTIONS), A SCENE FROM THE FILM IN WHICH JEAN (ULF PALME) AND JULIE (ANITA BJÖRK), NOW LOVERS, HIDE IN THE KITCHEN ALCOVE FROM THE AWAKENING KRISTIN (MARTA DORFF).



A NEW FILM WHICH "IS ODDLY OLD-FASHIONED—in the wrong sense—in its technique": "SCROOGE" (REOWN PICTURES), SHOWING A SCENE FROM THE FILM-VERSION OF CHARLES DICKENS' FAMOUS BOOK "A CHRISTMAS CAROL," IN WHICH SCROOGE (ALASTAIR SIM) HAS A GHOSTLY VISITOR IN THE SHAPE OF JACOB MARLEY (MICHAEL HORDERN—LEFT), HIS LATE PARTNER.

"The Lady of the Lake." And here it is, with hardly more than a peep at the Dickens:

"Yet everyone had had enough, and the youngest Cratchits, in particular, were steeped in sage and onion to the eyebrows! But now, the plates being changed by Miss Belinda, Mrs. Cratchit left the room alone—too nervous to bear witnesses—to take the pudding up, and bring it in. Suppose it should not be done enough! Suppose it should break in turning out! Suppose somebody should have got over the wall of the backyard, and stolen it, while they were merry with the goose—a supposition at which the two young Cratchits became livid! All sorts of horrors were supposed.

"Hallo! A great deal of steam! The pudding was out of the copper. A smell like a washing-day! That was the cloth. A smell like an eating-house and a pastry-cook's next door to each other, with a



"IT OUGHT, OF COURSE, TO HAVE BEEN IN GLORIOUS CHRISTMAS-CARDY COLOUR": "SCROOGE," SHOWING A SCENE FROM THE FILM IN WHICH THE LAUNDRESS (LOUISE HAMPTON—LEFT), THE UNDERTAKER (ERNEST THESIGER) AND THE CHARLADY, MRS. DILBER (KATHLEEN HARRISON) ARE SEEN BY SCROOGE IN A DREAM FOOLISHLY DISPOSING OF HIS EFFECTS TO OLD JOE (MILES MALLESON), THE RAG-AND-BONE MAN.

By way of a Christmas card to this splendid veteran of our literary and dramatic critics, let me recommend Sir Desmond to see this hauntingly beautiful Swedish film and revise his judgment of the play. I feel it in my blood that he will agree that a Swedish producer (Alf Sjöberg) and cast (headed by Anita Björk and Ulf Palme) have brought about a miracle in the way of lifting a squalid-sounding story into the heights of unqualified tragedy—that the piece is now seen to have a remorseless logic as well as a most subtle poetry in its insistent symbolism—that its background and background-music of peasants dancing round a maypole on St. John's Eve give it an efficacy which is probably unattainable in a theatre-production, at least under English conditions—that its "atmosphere" is as pervasive as that of the elderflower blossom which so disturbed Hans Sachs on the same magic night—that Ulf Palme gives a strikingly varied as well as strikingly handsome performance of the logical animal of a footman—and that Anita Björk not only awakens in us a deep compassion for Julie but also succeeds (without having to try) in being quite breathtakingly like the ethereal vision that was Garbo in a long-ago but unforgettable silent film called "The Atonement of Gösta Berling."



ON BOARD A TROOPSHIP AT SINGAPORE ON THEIR WAY TO ENGLAND: MEN OF THE FAMED GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT WHO ARE DUE HOME FOR CHRISTMAS. Men of the famed Gloucestershire Regiment, the 1st Battalion of which made the historic stand on the Imjin River, left Pusan on November 20, and are due home in time for Christmas leave. Among them is Captain Harvey, who led out the survivors from Hill 235. Because it is hoped that many prisoners may soon be repatriated, official celebrations will not be held until next April, but the Gloucesters will be welcomed at Southampton by the Mayor and Mayoress, and the City High Sheriff.



RESTORED, RE-RIGGED AND RETURNED TO LONDON: A 120-YEAR-OLD BONE MODEL OF A MAN-O'-WAR. A 120-year-old bone model of a 100-gun, fully-rigged man-o'-war, thought to be the work of French prisoners of war, has been returned to the Company of Watermen and Lightermen in London. For two-and-a-half years it has been undergoing a "refit" at Southampton by Mr. L. A. Pritchard, a naval architect, who can be seen working on it. He had to tie 1460 tiny clove-hitches in the rigging.



SUBJECT OF QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: WHERSTED HOUSE, NEAR IPSWICH, ALTERED AND ENLARGED FOR THE EASTERN ELECTRICITY BOARD.

Questions about the cost of alterations to Whersted House, near Ipswich, which has been enlarged to make a headquarters for the Eastern Electricity Board, were asked in the House of Commons on December 3. The thirty-five-room house was bought by the Board for £12,000.

AT HOME AND ABROAD: NEWS ITEMS RECORDED BY THE ROVING CAMERA.



A PARADE OF MILITARY "FASHIONS": FOUR OF THE NEW OUTFITS WHICH WERE SHOWN IN LONDON RECENTLY BY THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY.

The Ministry of Supply showed a new range of Servicemen's clothing at the Adelphi recently. Our photograph shows four outfits suitable for use in (l. to r.) a temperate zone (European climate); a dry-cold zone (any temperature below 14 deg. F.—Korea is in this category); a tropical zone; and a wet-cold zone (which also includes Korea).



A CHURCH WITHIN A CHURCH: THE SMALL CHURCH BUILT INSIDE THE LUTHERKIRCHE IN THE U.S. SECTOR OF BERLIN.

The congregation of the bomb-damaged Lutherkirche in the U.S. sector of Berlin lacked the money to repair the church, so they built this smaller church underneath the organ of the old church so that they could attend services protected from wind and rain. About two hundred people now attend services there on Sundays.



CARRIED BY THE HORSES OF THE MOUNTED POLICE IN BRADFORD: A TAIL-LIGHT WHICH IS FITTED TO THE CRUPPER. For many years the horses of the mounted police in Bradford have carried tail-lights at night. The recent Royal Marine Cadets' tragedy has emphasised the importance of such precautions. In London the mounted police carry a light at night on the off-side riding-boot, this shows red to the rear and white in front.



IN THE CELLARS OF THE TATE GALLERY: SOME OF THE MANY HUNDREDS OF PICTURES WHICH ARE HUNG ON WIRE SCREENS IN AIR-CONDITIONED COMPARTMENTS.

In air-conditioned rooms in the cellars of the Tate Gallery are many hundreds of pictures which are not on view to the general public. From time to time they are taken out, cleaned and sent to loan exhibitions in the provinces and abroad.

IN AMERICA TO-DAY: SOME SIDELIGHTS ON THE U.S. SCENE.



CONTROLLED FROM THE RADIO-PANEL ON THE RIGHT AND RECORDED IN FLIGHT BY CINE-CAMERAS: A MODEL OF A U.S. SEAPLANE BEING TESTED AT SAN DIEGO.

The American seaplane on which the above model is based is an aircraft of great interest. It is the Consolidated Vultee XP5Y-1, a long-range patrol flying-boat, of which two are at present under



INSPECTING THE MODEL OF THE CONSOLIDATED VULTEE XP5Y-1 BEFORE FLIGHT. IT WAS MADE TO THE SCALE OF ONE-TENTH OF THE ORIGINAL AND WEIGHS 125 LBS.

development for the U.S. Navy. Though the model has only four four-bladed screws driven by piston engines, the original has four turbo-prop units, each driving two four-bladed screws.



IN THE FOYER OF MEDITATION IN THE NEWLY DEDICATED BROWNING SHRINE AT BAYLOR UNIVERSITY, WACO, TEXAS.

On December 2 and 3 there was opened and dedicated at Baylor University, Waco, Texas, a shrine to the poet Robert Browning, which has cost £714,000, and which will house what is claimed as the world's largest collection of Browning MSS., books, memorials and personal items. Dr. A. J. Armstrong is largely responsible for the project.



A PLASTIC, GLASS-FIBRE SLEDGE DESIGNED FOR THE U.S. ARMY. THE SIZE SHOWN IS FOR THE TRANSPORT OF CASUALTIES.

The U.S. Army have now standardised two sizes of plastic sledge for use in Arctic conditions. One (shown above) is about 7 ft. long and weighs 36 lb. It has a cover and is intended for hauling casualties over snow. The smaller is about 4 ft. long and weighs 24 lb. and is intended for hauling rations, ammunition, small arms and the like. The sledges are made of glass mats impregnated with a polyester resin and have a permanent white surface.



SANTA CLAUS BY HELICOPTER: A NEW YORK FATHER CHRISTMAS COLLECTS REQUESTS FROM A BOAT IN MID-HUDSON.

The rationale of this development of the Christmas legend is a little obscure: but a bearded Santa Claus is hanging from the lift of a helicopter in order to receive requests for Christmas presents from a group of New York children in an amphibious DUKW in the middle of the Hudson River.



DESCRIBED AT ITS RECENT DEDICATION AS "THE MOST BEAUTIFUL BUILDING IN AMERICA": THE ARMSTRONG-BROWNING LIBRARY, A BROWNING "SHRINE", AT BAYLOR UNIVERSITY, WACO, TEXAS.



AN ACTUAL WEDDING IN A NEW YORK TELEVISION STUDIO: A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE CEREMONY IN PROGRESS WHILE THE TELEVISION CAMERA (LEFT) RECORDS AND BROADCASTS THE EVENT.

On December 3 an English girl, Miss Phyllis Parkinson of Ramsgate, was married to Sergeant R. Young of the U.S. Air Force in a New York television studio. The ceremony was televised and was incorporated in a television programme called "Bride and Groom."

NEWS EVENTS IN OTHER COUNTRIES RECORDED: A VOLCANIC ERUPTION AND OTHER ITEMS.



DECORATING SYRIAN ARMY OFFICERS WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE RECENT COUP D'ÉTAT: COLONEL FAWZI SELOU, THE NEW HEAD OF STATE AND PRIME MINISTER, IN DAMASCUS. On November 29 the Syrian Army under Colonel Adib el Shesheky seized power and forced the Cabinet formed by Dr. Marouf Dawaleby on the previous day to resign. On December 3 the Syrian Higher Military Council appointed Colonel Fawzi Selou head of both legislative and executive branches of State. He is seen here decorating army officers in Damascus.



THE RIOTS IN TEHERAN: A COMMUNIST NEWS-STAND WRECKED BY A GANG OF NATIONAL FRONT HOOLIGANS AFTER STUDENTS HAD CLASHED WITH ARMED TROOPS. On December 6 rioting broke out in Teheran when some 5000 students and schoolchildren, demonstrating in defiance of a police ban, were attacked by armed troops and police with rifle-bullets, batons, tear gas and fire-hoses. The police were assisted by gangs of hooligans belonging to the National Front, who did much damage to property and raided newspaper offices.



STRENGTHENING THE ITALIAN NAVY: AN ITALIAN RATING SALUTING AS EIGHT U.S. WARSHIPS WERE HANDED OVER TO THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT AT BRINDISI BY MR. DUNN, THE U.S. AMBASSADOR. On December 6 Mr. Dunn, the U.S. Ambassador, handed over two destroyers and six gunboats to the Italian Navy at Brindisi. The warships were given by the United States under the North Atlantic Treaty. Among those present at the ceremony were Admiral Carney, Commander-in-Chief, Allied Forces, Southern Europe, and Signor Pacciardi, the Italian Minister of Defence.



RIVALLING A MAN-MADE ATOMIC EXPLOSION: MOUNT HIBOK-HIBOK, THE VOLCANO ON CAMIGUIN, PHILIPPINES, IN ERUPTION FOR THE FOURTH TIME ON DECEMBER 6. On December 4 Mount Hibok-Hibok, a volcano on the island of Camiguin, burst into violent eruption, devastating an area of from three to four square miles and burying people alive in a deluge of ash, rock and lava. On December 5 the death-roll was unofficially estimated to be 2000 and thousands of people had been evacuated to safer areas. Doctors and nurses were taken to the island by U.S. Navy seaplanes and ships of the Philippine Navy. (Photograph by radio.)



THE FIRST DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVE OF SOUTH AFRICA IN SPAIN: MR. S. F. DU TOIT IN EL PRADO PALACE ON HIS WAY TO PRESENT HIS CREDENTIALS. On November 16 Mr. S. F. Du Toit, the first diplomatic representative of South Africa in Spain, called at El Prado Palace to present his credentials to General Franco. Mr. Du Toit was South African Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine from 1948 until his new appointment and was previously Minister Plenipotentiary to Stockholm.



THE STATE FUNERAL OF QUEEN AMELIE IN LISBON: THE CORTÈGE PASSING THROUGH THE STREETS TO THE ROYAL MAUSOLEUM, ST. VINCENT'S CHURCH, ON NOVEMBER 29. Queen Amelie of Portugal, who died at Versailles recently, was given a State funeral in Lisbon on November 29, when her body was brought from Brest in the Portuguese sloop *Bartolomeo Dias* and taken in procession to the Royal Mausoleum, St. Vincent's Church. The Prime Minister, Dr. Salazar, took part in the cortège and the President and all members of the Government were at the Requiem Mass.



A PAGE FOR COLLECTORS. FROM ONE GENERATION TO ANOTHER.

By FRANK DAVIS.

I dare say the above is mere nonsense and it did not happen that way at all. Later on—1754, to be exact, when Thomas Chippendale published the first edition of the "Director"—we appear at first sight to have convincing evidence of the process actually happening—an able man giving to the polite world a series of designs in a new style. In fact, this astute man of business was not so much inventing fresh fashions as popularising those which were already

current, giving expression in print to the ideas of many besides himself and, entirely legitimately, stealing something of their

a chair or a side table—he modified it and in so doing produced something which bore a family resemblance to the original, but which was indubitably Robert Adam.

Are you becoming restless with all this theorising? The answer is yes—I feel it in my bones—so I descend obligingly from the clouds on to solid earth—yet not, perhaps, so solid, for Fig. 3, to which my attention was drawn some time ago, can scarcely be labelled a pedestrian production. When we see a *jeu d'esprit* of this sort—all fantasy and *Chinoiserie* (which is what Europeans, not the Chinese, thought was Chinese taste)—if it is English we should inevitably, and with

CHANGES of fashion are always mysterious—no, I am not talking about women's clothes—because it is rarely possible to point to a single circumstance or a single individual who can be said to be wholly responsible for guiding social habits in a new direction. Occasionally an overpowering personality—a William Kent or a Robert Adam or a William Morris—can be discerned amid a multitude of lesser men and one can say with confidence that had he never lived, or had he not expressed something which was already half-formulated in the minds of his contemporaries, such and such a development would not have occurred. I find this kind of speculation fascinating—not merely to note that round about a

certain date people began to buy furniture which was very different from that of their parents, but to wonder how it came about that they wanted something different. Was it in every case due to some enterprising individual who had ideas and the courage to take enormous risks? Obviously the penalty of ill-success would be serious. Or was it merely that a cabinet-maker would try out a new style and gradually discard the older one when he found that he had caught the public fancy? Or would he merely work to designs suggested to him by whoever was building a new house for a man of note?

I ask myself these questions when I look at these two stools (Figs. 1 and 2), which are as different as chalk from cheese, and were yet made within twenty or twenty-five years of one another. They epitomise with singular aptness the ideas of two generations. Each of them is the sort of little gem we are all looking for as we poke around in junk shops, and how rarely do we find them, or anything half as good. Moreover, each of them is so typical of a particular way of living that, even if all other furniture of their respective periods had been destroyed, we could still guess the sort of background for which they were originally made. Each of them is of walnut—the first was put together somewhere in the 1680's, the second, maybe, about 1710. Who, or what, was responsible for this astonishing alteration? Nobody knows, but I like to think of some obscure individual working quietly in his workshop and putting the second one in his window—very proud of his handiwork, but a trifle scared at his own temerity. Along comes one customer and then another and a third, and each tells him that these new-fangled ideas are all very well for the present generation which, as everyone knows, has gone completely to the dogs since Queen Anne came to the throne, and that the good old styles which were good enough for their fathers are good enough for them, and so on; at length, a young couple pass by and not only buy the stool but order other things as well, of a similar vintage.

thunder. I would hazard a guess that, of all the eighteenth-century designers, the prize for originality must in all fairness be given to Robert Adam, who from his vast store of learning evolved something which had not been seen before (I'm thinking here of the furniture designed or influenced by him, not of his far more important work as architect and builder). I have written "not been seen before." This is not quite true—all the bits and pieces had been seen before, but in Roman antiquities or in eighteenth-century French furniture. What he did was to take these bits and pieces and arrange them in a way which no one had thought of previously, and even when he took hold of a typical French design—



FIG. 1. AN EXAMPLE OF LATE SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY ENGLISH TASTE: A WALNUT STOOL.

This walnut stool, a little gem of its kind, was put together somewhere in the 1680's and is representative of the taste of the period in this country. [By courtesy of Mr. Alfred Jowett.]



FIG. 2. ILLUSTRATING THE CHANGE IN TASTE WHICH MARKS THE BEGINNING OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY: A QUEEN ANNE WALNUT STOOL.

In the article on this page, Frank Davis discusses the change in fashions in cabinet making which marked the close of the seventeenth century and the opening of the eighteenth century. [By courtesy of Mr. Alfred Jowett.]



FIG. 3. DATING FROM C. 1700: ONE OF A PAIR OF LOUIS XIV. MIRRORS, CARVED AND GILT IN CHINOISERIE STYLE.

This mirror "all fantasy and *Chinoiserie* (which is what Europeans, not the Chinese, thought was Chinese taste)," dates from c. 1700, and may be designed as subtle flattery of Le Roi Soleil. [By courtesy of Frank Partridge and Sons.]



FIG. 4. A FINE ENGLISH CHIPPENDALE MIRROR, ONE OF A PAIR, CARVED AND GILT, DATING FROM C. 1750.

This mirror, "for all its elaboration is as English as the two stools and as Chippendale himself; in fact, typical 'Chippendale' as the term is loosely used. . . ." [By courtesy of Frank Partridge and Sons.]

his glory.' Don't take this as gospel—it is merely what I say. In other words, rightly or wrongly, I believe this mirror is a piece of conventional and subtle flattery of Le Roi Soleil, Louis XIV., and, both because of this and of its style, can be dated somewhere about 1700. (The King died in 1715.)

The other mirror (Fig. 4), for all its elaboration, is as English as the two stools and as Chippendale himself; in fact, typical "Chippendale" as the term is loosely used though all these scrolls and leaves, with their flowing intertwinings, would not be beyond the capacity or the imagination of, say, the 1730's rather than the 1750's. Both the mirrors are very good examples of the way in which mirror-frame makers went their own way and played all kinds of agreeable tricks, leaving the picture-frame makers to pursue a more sober path; a point which I illustrated in a recent note on this page.

But indeed mirrors, and more especially mirror frames, have survived in such variety from about the 1660's to the end of the eighteenth century that one could without much trouble compile a pleasant little book about them which would in itself present a microcosm of interior decoration—a very little imagination would suffice to recreate a whole room from each one of them. You could

begin with a perfectly plain walnut frame, which could be used equally well for a picture, and finish with one of those amusing circular, gilded frames surmounted by an eagle with spreading wings and containing a convex mirror—a type which, to judge by innumerable modern reproductions, is as popular to-day as it was a century-and-a-half ago. In between are the liveliest possible inventions—walnut, gesso, mahogany; classical, Chinese; carved, inlaid; all kinds of material, and all kinds of styles, and lacquered, silvered or gilded.

CLIO'S OWN WAXWORKS: GROUPS FROM THE NEW PALAIS DE PARIS.



SHOWING THE DÉCOR: A WAXWORK GROUP REPRESENTING A 16TH-CENTURY MUSKETEER BUYING RICH STUFFS FOR HIS LADY AT THE FAIR OF ST. GERMAIN.



THE RUE QUINCAMPOIX: THE SPECULATORS ARE USING A CRIPPLE'S HUMP-BACK TO WRITE THEIR ORDERS FOR MISSISSIPPI SHARES.



THE DIRECTOIRE, 1795-99: A MERVEILLEUSE AND AN INCROYABLE (FASHIONABLE WOMEN AND MEN) AT THE GATE OF THE PALAIS ROYAL.



ONE OF THE GREATEST FIGURES IN FRENCH HISTORY: CARDINAL RICHELIEU (1585-1642), MINISTER OF LOUIS XIII., RECEIVING A VISITOR IN HIS PALACE.



A VIVID REPRESENTATION OF JULY 14, 1789: THE ATTACK ON THE BASTILLE, WITH JOYFUL PRISONERS WAVING TO THEIR RESCUERS AT THE WINDOWS.



THE MURDER OF A GREAT MONARCH IN 1610: RAVAILLAC MAKING HIS ATTACK ON HENRI IV. (HENRY OF NAVARRE) IN THE RUE DU FAUBOURG SAINT HONORE.



LANGUISHING IN THE CHÂTEAU DE VINCENNES FOR HAVING LAMPOONED LA POMPADOUR: JEAN HENRI LATUDE, WHO WAS IMPRISONED FOR MANY YEARS.



WAITING TO SEE THE MONTGOLFIER BALLOON ASCEND: A LADY OF THE COURT OF LOUIS XVI. THE FIRST HUMAN ASCENT TOOK PLACE ON NOVEMBER 21, 1783.

The verisimilitude of waxworks makes a wide appeal, and the news that a Palace of Waxworks (Palais de Paris) of a very elaborate kind has been opened in Paris will interest many people. It has been described as a "second course" to the festivities in connection with this year's Bi-Millenary and is the work of a group of decorators inspired by Dr. Vannier. The display consists of thirty stage sets peopled with wax figures, each scene representing either an important event in French history or a personage of note in his own surroundings. The subjects chosen stretch from the earliest days, when Paris was the hamlet of Lutetia, until the Exhibition of 1900 in the French capital as we know it. The costumes are accurate and the dramatic effect of the display is heightened by the accompaniment of suitable music and the use of dioramas. The Rue Quincampoix was where Law established his bank in 1715.

NOTES FOR THE NOVEL-READER.

FICTION OF THE WEEK.

SOME robust old gentleman, I forget who, once said that whenever a new book came out he read an old one. Presumably he didn't mean it in the strict sense, and anyone who tried it now would certainly be over-employed. Still, it was an attractive policy; I like to think of him, unawed by rumour, and enjoying himself the whole time. Nobody can expect as much from what comes out, since it includes not merely the authentic spoil, but all the chaff and cardboard of literature. True, it has the excitement of a lucky dip. It has its plums; and "Laxdale Hall," by Eric Linklater (Cape; 12s. 6d.), is a decided plum. Yet it was this real book, with its engaging blend of satire and romance, of farcical ebullience and social theory, which sent me back to "Crotchet Castle"—in the manner of the old gentleman. As there is no one to compare with Peacock, this was really a compliment. And even rather sketchy parallels can be an aid to vision. Peacock, it strikes one instantly, was letting himself go, while Mr. Linklater has worked hard. He gives the reader far more for his money, in the shape of action. Although the setting is a lonely corner of the West Highlands, the stage is crammed with people and events, and intricate events at that. To start with, Laxdale is about to do a Greek play. This venture was inspired by Miss Catriona at the big house, a Botticelli nymph with an American mother and a serious mind. At the same time, it is being raided by commercial poachers from Glasgow. And, still at the same time, its endless clamour for a new road has brought a Parliamentary Commission to the Hall. Two of the members are potential swains; the third is Samuel Pettigrew, M.P., a self-made millionaire with a new gospel. He calls it Socialism Plus, and its benign conclusion is that Laxdale should be wiped out. The villagers can be transplanted to Drumliedubbs, his new industrial estate, leaving their unproductive and archaic squalor for a snug and useful prosperity.

That is not all. The scene is further complicated and enlivened by a local poacher in full activity, a gamekeeper with a bad conscience, a too-successful writer on the run, a gloomy and apocalyptic minister, and the erotic don whose version of the "Bacchæ" is being rehearsed. Catriona has not selected this at random; its theme serves as a counterblast to Pettigrew and a defence of Laxdale, and concludes the whole argument. And on the way we have had everything—chat, landscape, love-affairs and local colour, rich scenes and farcical surprises . . . and, in fact, too much. A scheme so crowded and ingenious tends to become airtight; there is no room in it for Peacock's flow, and his effect of breezing along. Here, though the incidents are brilliant, beautifully executed, all but hilarious, somehow they never merge into a full current. Or not until the very end. The end could not be more appealing, and excess of matter is a rare fault.

"And Delilah," by Neil Paterson (Hodder and Stoughton; 10s. 6d.), is a collection of short stories. I am rather diffident of short stories; either my palate is to blame, or most of them are a dead loss. But these, for once, I enjoyed. They are *real* stories, to begin with, and dramatic ones, neither invented for the final quirk nor proudly featureless. Indeed, the features are marked; and as a consequence, though space is brief, we always get somewhere. Each tale creates its own environment, the bold, often exotic settings acting as a short cut. There are two dramas of the Spanish bull-ring, one tragi-comical and one heroic. There is a story of the circus, with a midget hero; one of the boxing-ring, in which the hero is a dumb Pole; one of a farm in darkest Canada, and so on. Each, moreover, has its own idiom—sometimes the hero's, and confined to dialogue, more often the narrator's, colouring the whole plot. These modulations, blending the familiar and the formal, are a great charm, a meeting-place for literary pastime and human feeling.

All the stories are conceived warmly. In tone, they vary from the farcical to the pathetic, even the cruelly sad. But there is no sharp line; the farce has warmth, the sadness has a vein of humour. I don't suggest that Mr. Paterson can do no wrong. Twice he has flopped: once in his rendering of a psychiatrist (always a rash attempt), once in his tale of a "professional beauty."

With "Neither Five Nor Three," by Helen MacInnes (Collins; 12s. 6d.), we move into the cardboard area. Which doesn't mean I am against it. For cardboard literature, though it has no enduring substance, may be good of its kind; and this is actually first-rate.

The theme is crypto-Communism in New York. Scott Ettley is in love with Rona, and engaged to her, but there he sticks. No one can make it out. Rona, bewildered and unhappy, blames his men friends, especially a man called Orpen, whom she doesn't know, but feels to be a hostile influence. They are all journalists together—Orpen, Scott, Rona and her ex-fiancé Paul Haydn, who at this moment has returned from Germany. Paul has a chance of his old job, for his successor proved a snake in the grass. He was discreetly furthering the Party line; and Rona guilelessly detected him.

That gives you the idea. There is a grand design for poisoning the springs of thought; Scott has come into it as Orpen's pupil, and since Rona does not belong, he is being pressed to drop her. This he finds hard; and while his purpose wavers, Rona has begun to suspect. The plot increases in excitement, and the treatment is admirable.

I don't think literary airs have any value in the whodunit. What it can profitably use is background; and when it comes to backgrounds, Andrew Garve has no equal. "Murder in Moscow" (Collins; 9s. 6d.) is the story of a correspondent, George Verney, who has been sent out to report on changes in the Russian scene, and runs into a "peace delegation" of fellow-travellers. One of them presently becomes a corpse, and the authorities produce a pseudo-criminal. George's blood boils at the inhuman humbug; yet if he finds the real solution it will make no difference. In point of fact, the Soviet officials know it already. However, ingenuity and perseverance have their reward. It is a pretty little murder. But the Moscow setting, the hotel background, life in the small, depleted colony of correspondents—these are at once convincing, farcical and fascinating.

*The Christmas Book Box

ART AND THEATRE.

"English Popular Art," by Margaret Lambert and Enid Marx (Batsford; 16s.). "A Seat at the Circus," by Hippisley Cox (Evans; 15s.). "Memoirs of the Life of John Constable," by C. R. Leslie; "The Journal of Eugène Delacroix"; "Masterpieces of Victorian Photography," by Helmut Gernsheim (Penguin Press; 12s. 6d., 21s. and 25s. respectively). "Lifar on Classical Ballet," by Serge Lifar (Wingate; 21s.). "The Age of Wren," by Ralph Dutton (Batsford; 42s.). "French Provincial Decorative Art," by Catharine Oglesby (Scribners; 60s.). "The Paintings of Russell Drysdale" (Ure Smith; 63s.). "The Connoisseur Year Book 1952" (The Connoisseur; 21s.).

COUNTRY AND SPORT.

"Wild Geese and Eskimos," by Peter Scott; "A Dog at My Heel," by J. M. Young; "Three Studies in Bird Character," by Lord William Percy (Country Life; 21s., 25s. and 21s. respectively). "British Racecourses," by "Hotspur," illustrated by Lionel Edwards; "The Turf of Old," by Denzil Batchelor (Witherby; 27s. 6d. and 15s. respectively). "Horses in the Making," by Lady Wentworth (Allen and Unwin; 30s.). "Fresh Woods," by Ian Niall (Heinemann; 10s. 6d.). "Oxford v. Cambridge Rugby Matches," by Howard Marshall (Clarke and Cockran; 16s.). "Yachting World Annual 1951-52" (Iliffe; 30s.). "Four-legged Friends and Acquaintances," by "Snaffles" (Collins; 25s.).

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

"Historian's Holiday," by Arthur Bryant (Collins; 21s.). "Nelson's Band of Brothers," by Ludovic Kennedy (Odhams; 16s.). "Illustrated English Social History": Volume Three. The Eighteenth Century, by G. M. Trevelyan (Longmans; 21s.). "Famous British Generals," edited by Barrett Parker (Nicholson and Watson; 12s. 6d.). "Peninsular Cavalry General. 1811-1813," edited by T. H. McGuffie (Harrap; 15s.). "The Life and Loyalties of Thomas Bruce," by the Earl of Cardigan (Routledge and Kegan Paul; 21s.).

HUMOUR.

"Fourth Leaders from 'The Times'" (The Times; 10s. 6d.). "Us," by Fougasse; "Let's Face It," by David Langdon (Methuen; 7s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. respectively). "The Thirteen Clocks," by James Thurber (Hamish Hamilton; 9s. 6d.). "Back to the Slaughterhouse," by Ronald Searle (Macdonald; 6s.).

PLACES AND TRAVEL.

"Bristol," by Tudor Edwards (Batsford; 9s. 6d.). "The Story of Bath," by J. C. Trewin (Staples; 9s. 6d.). "London," by Jacques Boussard (Nicholas Kaye; 21s.). "Westminster Hall," by H. St. George Saunders (Michael Joseph; 21s.). "Tide of London," by Mervyn Savill (Britannicus Liber; 45s.). "Three Romantic Countries," by Douglas Goldring (Macdonald; 15s.). "The Gulf of Pleasure," by Alan Ross (Weidenfeld and Nicolson; 15s.). "Northern Bavaria"—Baedeker (Allen and Unwin; 12s. 6d.).

FICTION.

"The Small Miracle," by Paul Gallico; "The Mired Horse," by Elizabeth D'Oyley; "The Devil's Elbow," by Gladys Mitchell (Joseph; 5s., 10s. 6d. and 9s. 6d. respectively). "Homecoming," by Vicky Lancaster; "Lion in the Cellar," by Pamela Branch; "The Losing Hazard," by N. C. Hunter (Robert Hale; 9s. 6d. each). "Episode in Palmetto," by Erskine Caldwell (Falcon Press; 10s. 6d.). "Love is An Eagle," by Barbara Cartland (Rich and Cowan; 10s. 6d.). "The Passing Day," by Guy Rawlence (Constable; 10s. 6d.). "The Listening Boy," by Phyllis Hambleton (Werner Laurie; 12s. 6d.). "Grandfather's House," by Dudley Barker (Heinemann; 10s. 6d.). "The Voyage of the Eider," by Jo McDonald (Eyre and Spottiswoode; 10s. 6d.). "Sylvester," by Edward Hyams (Longmans; 10s. 6d.). "The Angel of Light," by Hugh McCutcheon (Rich and Cowan; 9s. 6d.). "New York 22," by Ilka Chase (W. H. Allen; 10s. 6d.). "A Chorus Ending," by Ernest Raymond (Cassell; 12s. 6d.). "The Glad Summer," by Jeffery Farnol (Sampson Low; 9s. 6d.).

BOOKS OF THE DAY.

ASPECTS OF ART.

JUDGING from the number of books on art which reach me, we must assuredly be, in spite of all the evidence to the contrary, one of the most art-loving countries in the world! I do not think that the public which appreciates art can realise to the full the extent of the service given to them by the publishers who present these books to the world. "Present" is perhaps the *mot juste*, as I cannot believe that these Mæcenas-like publishers can make money out of them on other than a few occasions. If I had to select from the batch which I have before me the one which has given me the greatest pleasure, I should recommend "The Appreciation of Old Engravings and Etchings," by E. F. Linssen (Jenkins; 42s.). The knowledge of fine prints is not really widespread in this country, and Mr. Linssen's book will do much to advance it. Mr. Linssen writes with the eager enthusiasm of one who wishes to share with others the good things which have delighted him. As he rightly points out, some of the world's greatest art treasures are to be found in the engravings of Dürer or the etchings of a Rembrandt or a Goya. The reproductions are of the highest standard, and the notes which accompany each plate are full and satisfying.

Paul Nash was a remarkable painter, and many of us who knew him felt the world an emptier place when he died. He is now revealed in "Fertile Image" (Faber; 30s.) as a quite remarkable photographic artist as well. In the 'thirties, when he did some of his best work, he became interested in recording as the basis of his paintings the possibilities of "notes" taken by the use of the camera. It was not an expensive or elaborate machine—indeed, it was only a No. 2 Kodak—but the results are truly astonishing. A tree-stump, the stone seats in the bull-ring at Ronda, the unearthed skeletons of the defenders at Maiden Castle, a wave breaking, the pattern of a palm-tree trunk, seaweed amid the stones of a foreshore—all this provided him with "notes" which enabled him in his last illness (the delayed result of gassing in World War I.) to continue with his work. They have also provided us with some of the most beautiful photographic studies I have ever seen. As Mr. James Laver, in his admirable introduction, says: "One may well wonder whether the ultimate flowering of Paul Nash's genius would have been reached without all the burdens which his ill-health forced upon him." And we can also feel with him, too, of the photographs that "they are all truly personal and meaningful, so that even in these photographs we can feel our imagination heightened and be made citizens of the dream world of which he made us free."

Of a period with Paul Nash, but happily still with us, as Mr. Wyndham Lewis, about whom Mr. C. Handley-Read contributes "The Art of Wyndham Lewis" (Faber; 42s.), and to which Mr. Eric Newton adds an introduction. As Mr. Newton so rightly says, anyone who undertakes to write about Mr. Wyndham Lewis "starts with a heavy handicap . . . for Mr. Wyndham Lewis has himself written copiously about himself and his art, and what he has written cannot be ignored." The Vorticists, once the *enfants terribles* of the *avant garde*, are now distinctly dated, but their creator is as intellectually spry as ever.

In the unlikely event of my ever becoming a rich man, or indeed ever being able to be one jump ahead of school fees, I shall spend my spare pennies in the collection of glass. I made this decision many years ago, but it is reinforced by "English Table Glass," by E. M. Elville (Country Life; 42s.). This delightful book, with its hundred or so illustrations, confirms me in my decision—or in my regret—that I am so unlikely to carry it out. It is admirably designed for the intelligent beginner, but the expert will find much in it, either to refresh his memory or to stimulate his search for new treasures. The eighteenth century was, of course, the *blüteperiode* for fine glass, even though the English Government, by one of the greatest sins against the light of all time, did prevent the export of Waterford glass, which was used therefore for East Indian merchantmen in ballast. Mr. Elville gives some idea of the variety of mid-eighteenth-century glassware. He quotes from the advertisement from the Worcester Journal of 1757, when one Joseph Millington announced that he had "collected from several of the most noted ware houses in London, and elsewhere, a great variety of the most curious and newest-fashioned goods, viz. . . ." Then follows a tremendous list of his wares, including "Jelly, Syllabab, and Pettypans; Salts, Candle-sticks, Castors, Crewets, and Smelling Bottles, all neatly cut and polished in High Taste."

The companion volume is "English Painted Enamels," by Therle and Bernard Hughes (Country Life; 42s.). The average art-lover, I suspect, knows little of this attractive by-road off the broad highway of eighteenth-century English artistic life. The number and variety of beautiful miniatures, snuff-boxes, *étuis*, painted caskets and the like produced during that period is indeed quite astonishing, and the authors have placed us in their debt in this, the first detailed study of eighteenth-century enamelling in England.

Those who are still confused by the problem of Christmas presents for the older young will find "Famous Paintings" a charming introduction to art for young people, by Alice Elizabeth Chase, of Yale University Art Gallery (Macdonald; 18s.), one useful solution. Sir Gerald Kelly, P.R.A., sets his *imprimatur* on this excellent book, and incidentally demonstrates that he can write as admirably for children as he paints for grown-ups.

For the adult I can do no more than recommend "The Art of Seeing Art," by Professor Matteo Marangoni, a lucid and much-needed book for the beginner (Shelley Castle, Ltd.; 36s.). Roger Fry's "French, Flemish and British Art" (Chatto and Windus; 15s.), a reprint of three books which were originally given as lectures at the time of the Burlington House exhibitions, and which are all that one would desire from that great critic; and a most interesting short book, "The Discovery of L. S. Lowry," by Maurice Collis (Alex Reid and Lefevre; 25s.). Mr. Maurice Collis rightly deplores the fact that this remarkable contemporary British painter was virtually unknown until he was fifty-six. Those who read his critical and biographical essay and who study the reproductions of Mr. Lowry's paintings, will share Mr. Collis's indignation.

E. D. O'BRIEN.

"LADIES OF LILLIPUT" FASHION PARADE:
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"ELEANOR OF CASTILE, WIFE OF EDWARD I.," c. 1240-1290: ONE OF A GROUP OF FIGURES REPRESENTING THE QUEENS OF ENGLAND.



"A MODERN MANNEQUIN," WAVING HER FEATHER FAN AND "LUCREZIA BORGIA" IN SIXTEENTH-CENTURY ITALIAN COSTUME.



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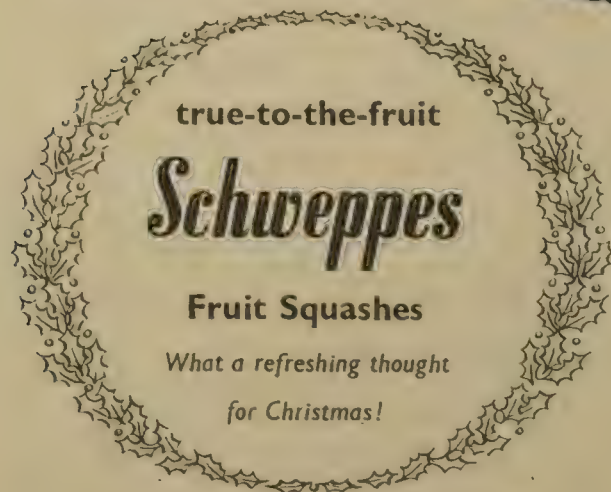
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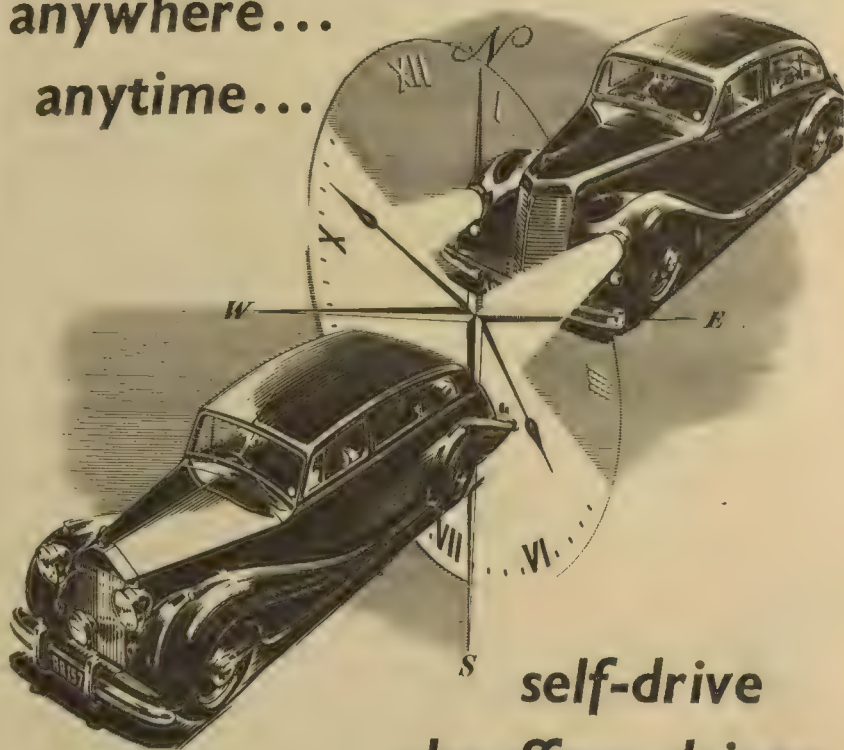
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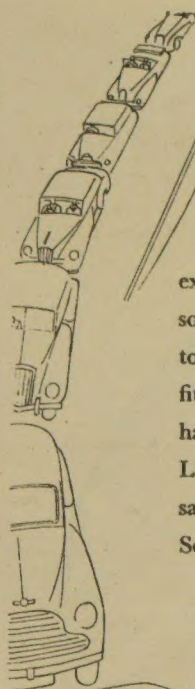
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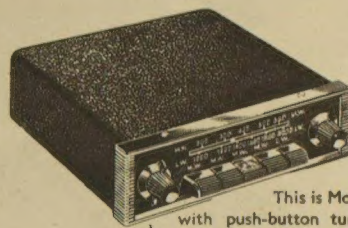
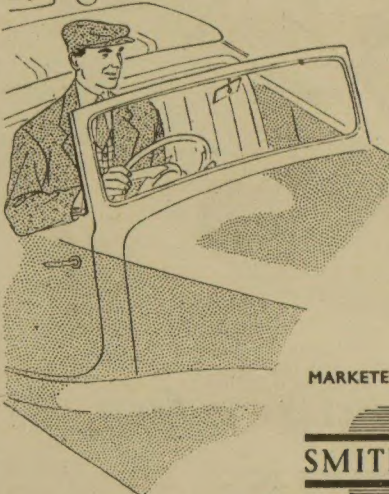


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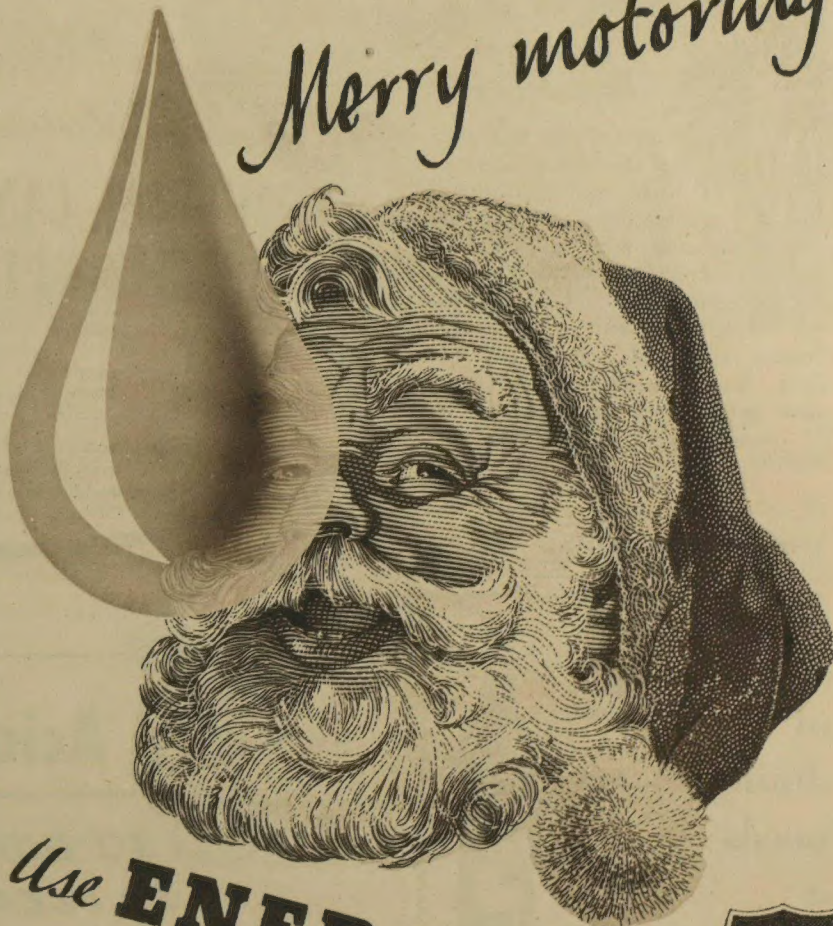
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